The Irish Times,

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. N° 366 SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED..... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Benefit of Mr. T. C. KING, and Last Appearance.
Mr. BRUCE NORTON.
ON THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JULY 6,
The Performances will commence with the Celebrated Drama, in three acts, entitled
INGOMAR THE BARBARIAN.
Ingomar ..... Mr. T. C. King
Myron ..... Mr. Bruce Norton
Parthenis ..... Miss A. Parker
To be followed by the Celebrated Comedy entitled
DON CESAR DE BAZAN.
Don Cæsar de Bazan ..... Mr. T. C. King
Maritana ..... Miss Bessie King
To conclude with the Laughable Farce, entitled the
WANDERING MINSTREL.
Herbert Carol ..... Mrs. H. Webb
Jem Baggs ..... Mrs. H. Webb
Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal., 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Gallery, 3d. Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROTUNDO GARDENS.

OPEN-AIR PRAYER MEETING.
Jesus said (John iii. 7, "Ye must be born again."
On SUNDAY NEXT, JULY 8, there will be (God willing) an Open-Air Prayer Meeting at Four o'clock P.M. Free to all. No Collection. The Meeting will be conducted by several Ministers and Christian Friends, who have been during the past year actively engaged in the North of Ireland Revival Services.
If the weather should prove unfavourable, the Meeting will be held in the Rotundo.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS,
OPEN THIS EVENING, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
Increased Attraction.
First appearance of the Celebrated MARIONETTES, whose Performances in London, Edinburgh, &c., have been so highly successful. First Appearance this Season of Mr. HULINE as the Polander, on the Magic Ladder.
The Concert Hall Opens at 6½ o'clock, with a great variety of Entertainments.
At 10 o'clock, a Grand Display of FIREWORKS by Mr. Kirby.
Gardens open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Admission to Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d. extra; Promenade free.

MADAME ERNESTINA'S READINGS.

Madame Ernestina will read in the Rotunda at 3 o'clock To-morrow (Saturday); on Monday Evening, at 8 p.m.; at the Courthouse, Bray, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock; and at Kingstown, same evening, at 8 p.m.
The programme will be published to-morrow, and all outstanding Complimentary Tickets are suspended.
Tickets to be had at the Music and Booksellers, and at the door.

TO THE CLERGY, GENTRY, AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

GENTLEMEN,
THE lamented death of the late respected and esteemed Sir EDMOND HAYES leaves a vacancy in the representation of your highly influential county.
I beg to offer myself to your notice, and to solicit your support. My political sentiments are of that Conservative character which I believe to be in accordance with the views entertained by a great majority of the important constituency which I have the honour to address.
The long connection of my family with the county, and the property which they hold in it, must necessarily give me a deep interest in its welfare. Every measure that has a tendency to develop its resources will, therefore, afford a peculiar stimulus to my exertions.
While I promise to devote much of my time to those Parliamentary duties which bear upon our now most important local interests, I can also assure you that I shall earnestly support such more general measures as may appear to me to be consistent with those well-tried principles which are the security of our nation.
I shall deem it a high honour if personally soliciting the support of the Clergy, Gentry, and Electors of the County, at the earliest opportunity—if I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant. HAMILTON.
Chesterfield House, 25th June, 1860.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION
Of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.
Admission, One Shilling.
Family Tickets for Four Persons ..... 2s. 6d.
Season Tickets ..... 2s. 6d.
Catalogues Fourpence.
Admission in the Evening, at Seven o'clock, ONE PENNY.
(By order) B. MULRENIN, R.H.A., Secretary.

CITY OF DUBLIN PARLIAMENTARY REGISTRY.

Conservative Registration Committee Rooms, 20, College-green.
All persons having claims to be registered as Freeholders, Leaseholders, or Freemen, are requested to give information to the Committee at these rooms (the 4th floor) without delay.
(By order) THOMAS HENRY ATKINSON, Assist. Sec.
21st June, 1860.

NOTICE THAT A RATE HAS BEEN MADE.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

NOTICE is hereby given that Rates have been duly made on the property situated in the undermentioned Electoral Divisions in the above Union, rateable under the provisions of the Acts for the Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland—namely:—

Electoral Division of			
Blanchardstown,	a rate of 10d	in the	Pound
Castleknock,	"	12d	"
Clonsilla,	"	10d	"
Coolock,	"	10d	"
Drumcondra,	"	12d	"
Finglas,	"	10d	"
Glasnevin,	"	8d	"
Howth,	"	14d	"

And the Rate-books are now in my custody, and may be inspected by any person affected thereby, at the Board-room, North Brunswick-street, on any day except Sunday, between the hours of Ten o'clock in the forenoon, and Four o'clock in the afternoon; and the said Rates will be payable from and after the publication of this Notice.
Signed this 4th day of July, 1860.
J. H. GREAN,
Clerk of the Union.

ENLARGEMENT OF TRINITY CHURCH, KILLINEY.

The BAZAAR in aid of this object will (D.V.) be held on the OBELISK HILL, KILLINEY,
On MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 9th and 10th of JULY.
LADY PATRONESSES.
The Viscountess Powerscourt, Templeton.
The Lady Talbot de Malahide.
The Honourable Mrs. Talbot, Ballinclea.
Lady Ribton, Woodbrook.
Mrs. Dobbs, Ashford.
Mrs. Mostray Jones, Bells Yue Park.
Mrs. Warren, Killiney Castle.
A Military Band will attend.
Gates open at Two o'clock.
Admission One Shilling—Children half price.
N.B.—The Committee will receive parcels of useful and ornamental articles, which, to ensure their disposal, will be marked at unusually low prices. Refreshments will be supplied at a moderate charge. To persons coming by train, the Dalkey Station will be found most convenient.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

OPEN UNION PRAYER MEETING (God willing) on SATURDAY Evening, JULY 7, at 8 o'clock; also at the DORSET INSTITUTION, Sackville-street.
Prayer Meetings at 7 o'clock each day, excepting Tuesdays and Saturdays, at the METROPOLITAN HALL.—You are invited.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL
PETER-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The EARL OF RODEN.
The enlargement of the premises to accommodate 100 patients, and the outlay indispensable for their support, render a special appeal to the Christian Public imperative on the part of the Committee, in order to enable them to liquidate the present liabilities of the Hospital, which are considerable.
Since its opening in 1858, 1,736 patients have been admitted, of whom nearly 400 have been infants and children, for whom special wards are set apart.
There is a Dispensary immediately connected with this Hospital, at which the Medical Officers attend from half-past nine to ten o'clock a.m., daily, and at which 21,022 patients have been prescribed for.
Contributions will be most thankfully received by any member of the Committee, and by JOHN KANE, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital.
N.B.—Donations of Flannel, either made up or otherwise, and general articles of Clothing, will be peculiarly serviceable to patients leaving the Hospital, a matter to which the Committee beg particular attention.

THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE,
For the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages,
Founded 1850: Office, 9, Upper Sackville-street.
An Evening Meeting will (D.V.) be held in the METROPOLITAN HALL, on FRIDAY, 13 JULY, for the purpose of drawing the increased attention of Protestants to this most important Institution. There are at present 168 Orphans under the care of this society, and many others are seeking admission, while funds are completely wanting. The Ven. Archdeacon Grant, D.D. the Rev. Dr. Hurly, the Rev. A. M. Stuart, the Rev. W. P. Walsh, the Rev. G. W. Dalton, &c., are expected to address the meeting. The chair to be taken at half-past 7 o'clock by Colonel SINCLAIR.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Cit. } Hon. Secs.
J. H. MONAHAN, Cit.

IS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism.—CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with; by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 99 Chester-street Birkenhead, Cheshire

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of Twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, and Dentistry, and Demonstrator at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday
Sundays excepted.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MEDICAL BATHS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, LOWER STEPHEN-STREET,
Mountjoy-Square.
Turkish Hot-air, Russian Vapour Chamber, Vapour Baths, Simple and Medicated; Artificial Chalybeate and Sea-water Baths; Iodine, Harrowgate, Mineral, and Antimonial Baths, French and German Spa Baths, &c.

TURKISH HOT-AIR BATHS.
Hours for Ladies and Gentlemen ..... from six a.m. to ten p.m.
CHARGES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

From six a.m. to ten a.m.,		
From ten a.m. to six p.m.	2s.	6d.
From six p.m. to ten p.m.	2s.	6d.
For Private Baths (to admit six in family.)	1s.	6d.
From six to ten a.m., and from six to ten p.m.	10s.	0d.
Without Medication	2s.	0d.
Medicated with odoriferous herbs	2s.	6d.
Vapour Bath, simple	3s.	6d.
Vapour Bath, Medicated	2s.	0d.
Genuine Vichy, Kreuznach, and Selzergrabed. Spa-water Bath	2s.	0d
Artificial Chalybeate, Sea-water, Iodine, Bran, Soap, Druitwich, Baregea and Harrowgate Baths; Mercurial, Antimonial, Mineral Acid, &c.	3s.	6d.

From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Warm and Cold Perpendicular, Horizontal, and Ascending Douche Baths, Shampooing, &c.
No extra charge is made for these accessories, subsequent to the use of the former Baths.
A Prospectus, containing full particulars, can be had Gratis on application to the Manager,
Mr. HUGH GILES.

Public Notices.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

COUNCIL.
The Right Honourable the Earl of CHARLEMONT, K.P., Lord Lieutenant of County Leitrim;
The Right Honourable Viscount MASSEREENE and FERRARD, K.P., Colonel Commandant Antrim Artillery;
The Right Honourable Lord Viscount MONCK;
Lord DUNSANY;
Sir Charles C. W. DOMVILLE, Bart., D.L., High Sheriff County Dublin;
Sir JOCELYN COGHILL, Bart., D.L.;
Sir THOMAS FOWNES FITZGERALD, Bart.;
Major the Honourable Sir FRANCIS C. STANHOPE,
Lieutenant-General HENRY HALL, C.B.;
Colonel FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH, M.P., D.L.;
JOHN LOCKE SKERRETT, Esq., D.L., J.P.;
Captain LAWRENCE E. KNOX,
Captain GEORGE W. ARMIT,
CHARLES SCOTT, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,
WILLIAM ROPER, Esq., J.P.,
THOMAS S. HUTTON, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
P. WALTER REDMOND, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
A. FRIZELL STEWART, Esq.,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq.,
WILLIAM PRESTON, Esq.
WITH power to add to their number.

WORKING COMMITTEE.

Captain KNOX,	F. AUSTIN SUPPLE, Esq.,
Captain ARMIT,	JAS. R. MILLINGTON, Esq.,
Captain KATHORNE,	HENRY M'MINN, Esq.,
JOHN GREENE, Esq., J.P.,	JAMES C. MILLAR, Esq.,
JAMES H. MOORE, Esq.,	ROBERT M'NEIRY, Esq.,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,	JAMES W. MOORE, Esq.,
WM. RICHARDSON, Esq.,	ARTHUR M'LAUGHLIN, Esq.
EDWD. M. HODGSON, Esq.	

HONORARY SECRETARIES:
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esq., 11, Rutland-place, Dublin, to whom all communications are to be addressed.
TREASURERS:
Sir EDWARD BOROUGH, Bart.; ARMIT & CO., Army Agents, 4, Nassau-street, to whom all remittances are to be forwarded.
A communication has been received by the Committee, to the effect that her MAJESTY'S Secretary of State for War, the Right Honourable Mr. Sidney Herbert, M.P., has signified that her Majesty will be pleased to accept the services of Volunteer Rifle Corps in Ireland.
Steps are now accordingly being taken for the enrolment of a Corps with a view to their immediately tendering their services to her Majesty, subject to such rules and regulations as the Government may be pleased to prescribe.
The Committee now rely on the earnest and energetic exertions of the Nobility and Gentry of the Country, to complete this great National movement, which has but one common Loyal and Patriotic object, and is destined to unite the whole head and heart of Ireland.
Politics.
The Committee confines itself to receive the names of Noblemen and Gentlemen to be added to the Council, and the desirous of enrolling as Members of the Corps will at once forward their names to the Honorary Secretary.
The Subscription of Effective Members is intended to be limited to £1 1s. per annum, with an Entrance Fee of £1 1s.
The Committee will meet every evening at their temporary Offices, 11, Beresford-place, from 7 to 10 p.m., for the selection of Members.

GRAND CHAMPION COMPETITION OF ATHLETIC GAMES,
AT THE ROTUNDO GARDENS, Dublin.
On MONDAY, JULY 30, 1860, open to all Ireland, for Gentlemen only, approved of by a Committee of the undermentioned Gentlemen:—

J. J. D. LaTouche, Esq.,	R. Christian, Esq.,
Captain Bunbt, 76th Regiment,	Captain Hearn, 76th Reg.
H. S. Mathew, Esq.,	Lieut. R. Brickhill, Esq.

Honorary Secretary—J. D. J. LaTouche.
A Four Mile Race for a splendid Champion's Belt, and a Gold Medal, the Property of the Winner; Light Dress Costume.
One Hundred Yards Flat Race—First—A large Champion Silver Medal. Second—A Silver Medal. And a Champion Silver Medal to the Winner of the Hurdle Race, over Ten Hurdles, each Three Feet in height; Costume—Trousers with the Hands. Vaulting with the Pole, Running High Leap, Throwing Heavy Weight, and Flat Race for Youths under 18 years of age, distance 100 yards.
Entrance Fee, to Competitors, the First Four Races, 10s., and for each of the other games, 2s. 6d. Entries to be made to John J. Digges La Touche, Esq., Honorary Secretary, by letter only, directed Fitzwilliam-square, South, Dublin, which must be received in time. Entries Close July 20.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

AT a recent Meeting of the Directors of the Dungarvan Gas Consumers' Company, the following report of A. M. Still, Esq., Gas Engineer, was read by the Secretary, on the completion of the Gas Works, by Mr. Holmes, the Contractor, Kilkenny, who also supplied the plans and specifications:—
TO THE CHAIRMAN AND DIRECTORS OF THE DUNGARVAN GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY, LIMITED.
GENTLEMEN,—Having, at your request, made a careful inspection of your Gas Works in every detail, I proceed to forward you the following report, viz.:—
"BUILDINGS.—The Entrance Gates, Boundary Walls, Manager's House, Retort House and Shed, Purifying House, Worksheds, &c., are all executed in a most substantial and well built, and creditable manner.
"APPARATUS.—The Retorts are admirably set, and well and finished up—the one now heated does the Contractor great credit; the others will, no doubt, when brought into use, prove equally creditable to him.
"I may remark that No. 7 flue is of sufficient capacity to allow a second bench of Retorts to be set in the same Arch, when the consumption of Gas may require the addition, which will assuredly occur; and provision has also been very properly made for a further increase in the number of Retorts, by the erection of a Fourth Arch, when it may be deemed expedient hereafter.
"With regard to the whole of the Apparatus, including the Condenser, Scrubber, Purifiers and their Valves, the Meter, Gasholder, and Governor, I have only to state that their erection and arrangement have been very judiciously carried out, and that the whole of my commendation is well deserved by Mr. HOLMES, your Contractor, for the whole work done, and this result, I must say, is partly owing to his having duly carried out the details of an excellent Specification.
"The Mains are of sufficient calibre, and well arranged for supplying the town in the fullest extent.
"In conclusion, Gentlemen, permit me to express my full conviction that you have made a very good investment of Capital in the erection of Model Gas Works, and when you will have expended say £30, on the erection of a complete Apparatus (in your own office) for testing Gas daily, both as to its purity and illuminating power, and also as to the correct registration of any sized Meter for the satisfaction of the public, all which, with a little instruction, can be carried out by your Secretary, Mr. M'CARTHY, the shareholders will have reason to congratulate themselves in having embarked in a lucrative and secure speculation.
"Thanking you for your courtesy at the Board, I am, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,
"A. M. STILL, C.E."

MEMORIAL OF MRS. WHATELY,
Wife of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
House to accommodate the School for the daughters of the Irish Clergy.
The life of Mrs. WHATELY is her best memorial. Those who knew her need no other.
But to raise a tribute of thankfulness to Him who enabled her, in her position, to adorn the doctrine of God her Saviour, would be suitable to her character, and welcomed, it is believed, by all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.
No such tribute would be so true to the story of her Heavenly Master, and promote the spiritual and temporal good of others, would be worthy to be associated with the memory of one whose life was an unceasing round of kindness and love.
Among the multiplied objects of her solicitude, her bounty, and her prayers, none held a higher place than the school for the Daughters of the Irish Clergy. She was an active and deeply interested member of the Committee, and Treasurer during its infancy. It has, therefore, been thought best to connect the proposed memorial with that institution.
The present house occupied by the School is, in many essential particulars, unsuitable to its requirements, and, subject to a heavy rent. It is proposed to raise a sum of money sufficient for the erection of a commodious building in an open, healthy position in the suburbs of Dublin. For this purpose it is calculated that about £2,000 will be needed.
The national character of the Institution, and its value as an aid to the families of many who so greatly require and richly deserve it, will, it is hoped, commend the undertaking very widely to the public, both in England and Ireland, and invest with additional interest such a tribute to the memory of this estimable lady.
The following have agreed to act as a Committee, for receiving subscriptions and carrying out the object:—

Right Hon. Lord Justice of Appeal,	Rev. Charles Churchill, Esq., M.D, and E.J Smith, Esq.
Sir Richard Griffith, Bart.,	Rev Dr Elrington, D.D.
Right Hon. Joseph Napier,	Rev Dr Butcher, Regius Professor of Divinity,
Anthony Lefroy, Esq., Q.C.,	Rev Hamilton Verschoyle,
William Brooke, Esq., M.C.,	Rev Dr Carson, F.T.C.D.,
A.E Gayer, Esq., Q.C., LL.D,	Rev Dr Wall, F.T.C.D.,
Thomas Berry, Esq., Q.C.,	Rev Alexander M Pollock,
Thomas Lefroy, Esq., Q.C.,	Rev Cadwallader Wolseley,
John H Otway, Esq., Q.C.,	Rev Dr Kenrick,
Edward Litton, Esq., Q.C.,	Rev Dr Lee, F.T.C.D.,
C P Croker, Esq., M.D.,	

HONORARY SECRETARIES:
Rev R B MOERAN, D.D., Trinity College, Dublin.
THOMAS LEBROY, Esq., Q.C., 7, Earlsfort-terrace, Dublin.
TREASURERS:
Messrs LATOUCHE and CO.

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.

	£	s.	d.
His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant	50	0	0
The Lord Primate,	100	0	0
The Bishop of Down and Connor,	30	0	0
The Bishop of Cork,	20	0	0
Archbishop of Dublin,	10	0	0
Sir Richard Griffith, Bart.,	10	0	0
Rev Dr Lloyd, S.F.T.C.D,	10	0	0
Rev Dr Fitzgerald,	5	0	0
Baron Greene,	5	0	0
Mrs Greene,	2	0	0
Rev W C Greene,	2	0	0
R J Greene, Esq.,	2	0	0
Lord Justice of Appeal,	10	0	0
Chief Justice,	20	0	0
W Brooke, Esq., M.C,	10	0	0
Rev Dr Moeran,	10	0	0
Rev M. F. Day,	5	0	0
Rev C. Webster,	3	0	0
Hon and Very Rev the Dean of Patrick's,	10	0	0
George Towne, Esq.,	5	0	0
Bishop of Ossory,	20	0	0

URGENT APPEAL—THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE, for the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. Founded 1850.
Office—9, Upper Sackville-street.
At a Meeting of the Committee of the above Society, held this day, the Rev. Edward Whately in the chair, Matters very distressing cases of Orphans were presented for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there is neither a Protestant Asylum to which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee have not the means. And that, regarding the matter in a financial point of view, they were in a position to receive any of these Orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society. While the funds were estimated, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £500. The Committee feel that very great responsibility rested on them in the receiving these children, the Committee were fully aware of the liabilities to the extent of about £30 a year; and on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue, some at least, of these poor little ones from the perverse peril to which they were exposed; and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in the discharge of their discretion. Accordingly after full consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved on immediately admitting seven of the most urgent of the applications; and now make this earnest appeal that such a measure of support may speedily be afforded to the Society as may enable them, not only to meet these increased liabilities, but to found their doors to every really destitute Protestant orphan of a mixed marriage seeking shelter in this Society.

Sums already received:—

Rev. H. H. Johnson	£1	0	0
— Alexander, Esq.,	1	0	0
Wm. Vincent, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs. Ward,	2	0	0
A Gentleman,	1	0	0
Thomas Dowling, Esq.,	3	0	0
Charles Wagan, Esq.,	1	0	0
Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq	5	0	0
A Protestant	1	0	0
Mrs. E. Geoghegan	1	0	0
R. Mason, Esq.,	1	0	0
General Hall,	1	0	0
A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare,	2	0	0
Miss Aylmer,	1	0	0

Offices 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
6th June, 1860.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Cit. } Honorary
J. H. MONAHAN, Cit. } Secs.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE "DUBLIN MISSION TO FRIENDLESS WOMEN."
Temporary Office—Rotunda Rooms, St. Thomas' Church.
Committee Room, Sackville-street, Tuesday, July 3rd, 1860.
Vice-President, Lieutenant-Colonel Sinclair.
Treasurers—Messrs. La Touche & Co.
Committee:—

Rev. C. M. Elrington, D.D.	Richard Allen, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Urwick.	Henry Bewley, Esq.
Rev. William Jamison.	Robert Maddock, Esq.
Rev. Maurice Seligan.	Wm. Fry, Esq.
Rev. John Hare.	William J. Graham, Esq.
Rev. William Marrable.	Bindon Scott, Esq.
Rev. J. M. Pollock.	Richard Boyle, Jun., Esq.
Rev. Edward Nangle.	David Pleasants, Esq.
Rev. Robert Stone.	C. E. Tisdall, Esq.
Rev. John Hall.	G. E. Tisdall, Esq.
Rev. C. S. Stawell, D.D.	Stawell Webb, Esq.

By whom subscriptions will be received. Also, at the Bank of Messrs. La Touche & Co., Castle-street; or by any member of the Committee.
This midnight meetings recently held in London having met with much success, and public attention having been painfully drawn to the disreputable practices of the frequenters, a few ladies and gentlemen of our city, was held on Thursday, at No. 10, Dominick-street, with a view to making further efforts on behalf of this unhappy class in Dublin. Fresh additions have been made to the number already friendless abroad, and, estranged from all good influences, and tied and bound in the chain of their sins, should, indeed, awaken compassion in the hearts of those whom Providence has placed in circumstances of comfort.
After prayer and much consideration, the clergymen and gentlemen present resolved to have received to commence a course of faithful, loving, and patient efforts to seek out and save those lost souls; and to this end a Committee has been formed, consisting of the foregoing members.
The following resolutions have resulted from this conference:—
First—"That a Society be formed, to be entitled 'The Dublin Mission to Friendless Women.'"
Second—"That a home, to furnish, at first, in a central part of Dublin, to serve as a place for the temporary reception of friendless women, who may be willing to abandon their evil courses, and submit to religious and moral training, with a view in their being removed to their friends, or placed into existing institutions, or otherwise provided for; and that a sub-committee be appointed to take steps at once for the carrying out of this resolution, and also to engage a suitable Matron for the institution."
Third—"That the sub-committee before named be also appointed for the purpose of procuring two or more agents to distribute tracts, visit at their residences, and the streets at night, and such other means to the poor friendless women who walk the streets at night."
The carrying out of these resolutions must involve considerable expense, and an appeal is now made to the compassion and liberality of the benevolent, that they will freely respond to the call. Surely the happy and virtuous will not coldly turn aside when asked to help their outcast sisters—whose state is most deeply described—whose "feet go down to death, whose steps take hold on hell"—whose hearts are crushed with the suffering that comes of sin, and perverted from all purity and truth, and who are ignorant, utterly ignorant, of the healing and healthy influence of human sympathy and Christian teaching; and if we pass not by on the other side may yet be brought home to Him who offers to repentant publicans and harlots a place in the kingdom of heaven.
The following sums have been already promised:—

John LaTouche, Esq.,	£50	0	0
Henry Bewley, Esq.,	50	0	0
William Fry, Esq.,	10	0	0
Robert Maddock, Esq.,	10	0	0
Charles Fitzgerald, Esq.,	1	0	0
Stawell Webb, Esq.,	10	0	0
Richard Allen, Esq.,	10	0	0
Rev. Dr. Stanford,	1	0	0
Rev. E. Metcalf,	2	0	0
Robert Wilson, Esq.,	5	0	0

Legal Notices.

IN THE LANDED (LATELY INCUMBERED) ESTATES COURT.
In the matter of
William Barnewall Fottrell,
Owner and Petitioner.
THE Honourable Judge Longfield will, on THIS DAY, the 6th day of JULY next, at Noon, at his Court, Four Courts, Inns-quay, Dublin, SELL BY AUCTION, in one Lot, part of the Lands of CLONDALKIN, called DEANSRATH, containing 35a. 2r. 36p., Irish Plantation measure, held under lease bearing date the 28th August, 1793, from Alexander Graydon, to Joseph Fottrell, for the lives of the said Joseph Fottrell, Esq., and Joseph Fottrell, Esq., with the usual covenant for renewal *toties quoties*; and another part of said Lands of Clondalkin, containing 8a. 3r. 5p., Irish Plantation measure, held under lease bearing date the 24th of March, 1801, from A. Bradley and Robert Gun Cunningham, to the said Joseph Fottrell and J. Robinson, for a term of eighteen years and six months, with covenant for renewal *toties quoties*, all situate in the barony of Uppercross and County of Dublin.
Dated this 19th day of June, 1860.
JAMES M'DONNELL, Examiner.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
On the above Lands are situate Dwelling-houses, with Offices and Garden, suitable for a gentleman's family. Also detached, and at a distance from the house division, are the Fairview Oil Mills, in full operation, with a powerful steam engine on the River Camac. Of these Oil Mills, should the purchaser not require them, the owner is willing to become tenant at a rent of £20 per annum. The Lands are of superior quality, highly cultivated, excellent heart, and almost all dry and free. The Lands are within a mile of the Grand Canal and the Clondalkin Station of the Great Southern and Western Railway, and 4 miles from Dublin. A portion, 2a. 2r. 20p., is held under Lease for one life at 10s.
For Rentals apply to the Landed Estates Court; or
GEORGE D. FOTTRELL, Solicitor, having the carriage of the sale, 43, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin, who will send a Map to the 3rd day of July next, and submit same to the Judge.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT.
QUEEN'S COUNTY, AND COUNTY OF DUBLIN.
In the Estate of
Sarah Woodcock, widow, Owner.
Caleb Roberts Harwood Farrell and William Henry Hall, Petitioners.
TO BE SOLD before the Rev. Judge Harrison, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of JULY, 1860, at his Court, Inns-quay, Dublin, the following Lots, as the same are numbered and described in the Rental and Map, viz.:—
Lot No. 1.—Yearly rent of £55 5s., reserved by grant out of the Lands of Ballybritas and Graigavoris, containing by estimation 980 acres, plantation measure, situate in the Baronies of Portnahinch and Queen's County, held in fee, subject to the amount of profit rent, a moiety of which is to be sold, is £59 4s. 7d., per annum, payable by one tenant.
Lot No. 2—A profit rent of £40 0s. 8d., payable by one tenant, and reserved by fee farm grant, under the Renewable Leasehold Conversion Act, and arising out of four several parcels of the lands of Derrynapop, *alias* Irishtown, in the said Barony and County of Dublin, held in fee, as stated in the Rental and particulars of sale.
Lot No. 3—A net profit rent of £35 8s., reserved by grant under the Renewable Leasehold Conversion Act, and arising out of the lands and premises near Harold-cross, in the county of Dublin, now called and known as Mount Jerome Cemetery, as stated by the rental and particulars in this matter.
Dated the 11th day of June, 1860.
B. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
JOHN MALLET WILLIAMSON, Solicitor for Petitioners.
All the tenants in the three several lots have the valuable interest in their respective holding "Lots 1 and 2 are situated near the town of Mountmellick. The lands contained in Lot No. 3 are those now used by the Cemetery Company of Dublin, known as the Mount Jerome Cemetery.
Private proposals for the purchase of all or any of the above lots will be received by the Solicitor, having the carriage of the sale up to the 23rd day of July, 1860, and same will be submitted to the Judge for the rulings thereon immediately after wards.
For Rentals and further particulars apply at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin.
JOHN WILLIAMSON, Solicitor for Petitioners, having the carriage of the sale, 70, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin;
Or DANIEL THORP, Solicitor for Mrs. Sarah Woodcock, one of the owners, 39, Kildare-street, Dublin.
ANDREW NOLAN, Esq., Receiver, appointed over the said lands in the Chancery Cause Petition number 9, Woodcock *v.* Woodcock, 27, Stephen's-Green, South, Dublin.

IN CHANCERY.
The Rev. John Grey Porter, Plaintiff;
George Waller Vesey and others, Defendants.
PURSUANT to the Decree in this cause, bearing date 6th July, 1857, I will, on Monday, the 9th day of July, 1860, at the hour of One o'clock, at my Chambers, Inns-quay, city of Dublin, set up and sell to the highest bidder—
Lot 1—All that and those that Dwelling-house, Garden, and Office thereunto belonging, together with the field or plot of ground adjoining thereto, in the village of Swords, in the county of Dublin, that Roadway or Avenue, containing 2a. 2r. 20p. statute measure, being part of the Lands of Ecclestown, situate in the Barony of Balrothery, and county of Dublin, now known as Chesterfield House and Darker House.
Lot 2—Two several Mortgages, bearing date respectively the 8th day of April and 14th day of April, 1801, from A. Bradley and Robert Gun Cunningham, to the said Joseph and George Archibald Hamilton Gun Cunningham, of the first part, and the said George Vesey, D.D., of the second part, whereby the Estate for life of the said Robert George Archibald Hamilton Gun Cunningham, expectant on the decease of Mrs. Sibby, and Joseph Gun Cunningham, in the Estates known as the Mount Kennedy and Foulkes Estates, County Wicklow, was mortgaged to said Rev. George Vesey for the principal sums of £400 and £600 respectively, with interest thereon at six pounds per cent., together with the principal sums thereby secured, and an arrear of interest thereon, and also the benefit of the several covenants for payment thereof by said Robert Gun Cunningham, and which several sums are further secured by two several bonds of said Robert Gun Cunningham, the elder, bearing date the 27th October, 1840, and endorsed on said indentures.
Copies of said several indentures may be seen previous to the Sale at the Office of the Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Lot 3—Policy of Assurance No. 1,933, bearing date 4th June, 1818, effected by Reverend George Vesey, deceased, on the life of said Robert Gun Cunningham with the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, for the sum of £2,000, late Irish currency, on which the annual premium of £110 4s. 10d. now stands charged and payable by said policy to be twenty-six years at the date thereof.
Lot 4—Policy of Assurance No. 1,376, bearing date 8th July, 1821, on the life of said Robert Gun Cunningham, effected by said Rev. George Vesey, with the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, for the sum of £1,000 sterling, whereby the annual premium of £20 is now payable, said Robert Gun Cunningham was by said policy assigned to the said Rev. George Vesey, in fee thereof.
Dated this 18th day of June, 1860.
W. BROOKE.
For further particulars and lots of Sale, apply to Mr. JOHN COLLY, Plaintiff's Solicitor, 40, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

IN CHANCERY.
ADVERTISEMENT TO CREDITORS, LEGATEES, AND INCUMBRANCERS.
Cause Petition under the Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act, 1850.
In the Matter of Thomas M'Nally, Petitioner;
John Jenkins, John Lake, and Nicholas Walsh, Respondents.
HEREBY requires all Persons claiming to be Creditors or Pecuniary Legatees of the Respondent, John Jenkins, late of Waterford, Bleach-green, in the county of Dublin, Esq., deceased, on or before the 18th day of JULY next, to furnish in writing to William Henry Jemison, Solicitor for William Henry Jemison, the Administrator of said John Jenkins, No. 3, Upper Ormond-quay, in the city of Dublin, the amount and particulars of their several demands (or enumerated, in case of simple contract debts, by a statement of the considération of such debts), in order that the said Administrator may satisfy such demands; and that at such time, without any expense to them, except in this matter such or so much of such demands as he shall think fit, of the assets of the said deceased, to the persons entitled thereto, or any part of such assets, according to the Statute of Limitations and Orders of this Court made in this matter, and that after such time he will proceed to distribute the said assets among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice, and that he will not be liable for the said assets, or any part of such assets, to any person or persons whose demands shall be disallowed, without actually or in part, shall, at the time of such distribution, have given notice to the said Administrator of his claim or demand thereto, or of his intention to prove the same, and that he will not be liable for any such assets which may have been distributed before any such claim shall have been received by him.
And the said Administrator hereby gives notice that he will not be liable for any such assets which may have been distributed before any such claim shall have been received by him.
And the said Administrator will proceed to dist

IMPORTANT TO THE GENTRY,
SERVANTS' LIVERIES,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, or TO ORDER,
BUTLERS' and FOOTMEN'S SUITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, or TO ORDER,
COACHMEN'S and GROOMS' SUITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, or TO ORDER,
PAGES' SUITS and STABLE DRESS,
At B. HYAM'S.

TO ORDER, at MODERATE PRICES,
LADIES' RIDING HABITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

TAILOR and HABIT MAKER,
THIRTY, DAME-STREET,
DUBLIN.

JUVENILE CLOTHING
Made in Neat and Durable Materials.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S QUAY,
DUBLIN.

WHILE MY READY-MADE DEPARTMENT IS fully supplied with GARMENTS of a superfine quality, I have also a large variety of excellent styles, at prices to suit the requirements of a numerous class, who wish to economise, and get a neat, well-made article for little money.
MY SCOTCH TWEED TROUSERS,
All Wool, at 15s., will be found excellent value, while for Tourists, for the Sea side, or for Railway Travelling,
MY 50s. TWEED LOUNGE SUIT
Will be found both useful and economical.
RICHARD ALLEN,
28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

NEW BAREGE ANGLAIS
New Mousseline,
New Grenadines,
New Printed Organdies and Muslins,
SAMUEL OLDHAM AND SONS
Have received a large accession to their Stock of above Goods, with a further supply of
Plain and Printed French Foulards.
They have also received a further supply of
New Silk and Summer Mantles,
Barage and Grenadine Shawls,
And respectfully solicit an inspection.
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
N.B.—We solicit the attention of Ladies requiring
Family Mourning
to a superior Stock of Crapes, Paramattas, Silks, Coburgs, Barathea &c., all of the best qualities and colours.

ROYAL FINGAL PIN (REGISTERED)
ROYAL FINGAL EARRINGS (REGISTERED)
The above Ornaments are exact copies of an Antique lately found in a ruin near Swords, are pronounced to be a most beautiful Specimen of Ancient Art, and are dedicated with permission to Lord and Lady Talbot De Malahide, and patronised by several other noblemen, military, &c. To be seen with the original, at sole Proprietor's,
THOMAS BRUNKER, Goldsmith,
No. 111, GRAFTON STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.
Wanted to purchase, for Cash, Diamonds, Plate, &c., at highest price.

MOTTU WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for inferior Watches.
We will give ten years' engagement with each Watch,
C. MARSH and CO.,
23, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

RAIRB TOOR SEPIP.—BRIAR ROOT PIPES at Continental Prices.
EDWARD KEEVIL'S (late Hetherington's)
Wholesale Pipe Warehouse,
27, MERCHANTS-QUAY, DUBLIN.
A sample, free by post, for Thirteen Stamps.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISHTIMES.)

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

There was not the slightest alteration in the prices of London Funds to-day, and very dull markets both here and in London, notwithstanding the approach of the settlement, which is not, however, expected to be a heavy one.

In this market there were not any dealings in Consols, but New Threes were quoted at a fractional advance on yesterday's quotations. Ballast Debentures were done at 2s. 6d. advance. In Railway Debentures there were no dealings.

Banking and Mining Shares excited principal attention to-day. In the former some important alterations are shown, while Hibernians advanced 5s. Nationals have fallen 10s., and Royals, without any specially assigned cause, 20s., which although a heavy fall, may still be looked upon as a reaction. In Connorree Mining Shares there was considerable business, at advanced prices; they closed finally steady, at an advance in Comfort were dull, at a slight decline. In Mining Company of Ireland Shares there was no change, notwithstanding the favourable statement made by the chairman, Sir Robert Kane, at the meeting held to-day, which passed off very satisfactorily, though one or two shareholders were clamouring for an increased dividend. In Railway Securities there is an almost total absence of business, and only for some dealings in Great Southern Stock and Midland Great Western Shares at former quotations, the Railway Share list would appear a blank.

In Railway Preference there were dealings in Wicklow £6 per cent., and Great Southern £4 per cent. In Miscellaneous Shares there were no dealings, except in Alliance Gas Company, at the previous figure.

The returns for the Railway half-year are now given, and in every case they show very satisfactory results, with the exception of the Irish South Eastern line, which shows a diminution of £312 in the receipts of the 26 weeks. The following shows the increase on the principal lines:—

Great Southern, £12,360; Midland, £5,321; Dundalk and Enniskillen, £3,081; Drogheda, £2,328; Belfast Junction, £1,930; County Down, £1,698; Northern Counties, £1,332; Ballymena, £1,104.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JULY 5.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92½
Ditto for new account, 6th August	92¼
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	
Ballast Office Debs. 4 per cent of £92 6s 2d	93½
BANKS.	
National Bank	64
Royal Bank	25
Hibernian Bank	30½
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	22s
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	6d
Carysfort (Limited)	10s
Mining Company of Ireland	18
RAILWAYS.	
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent.	113½
Midland Great Western	69½
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Midland Great Western 5 per cent.	101½
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford 6 per cent. perpetual	13½
Great Southern and Western	99½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	9½

On saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.
The next rentcharge day for shares will be the 14th July. Names to be furnished on or before the 13th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	92½	92½	93½			
Ditto for Account	92½	92½	93½			
3 per cent. Reduced			93½			
New 3 per cent. Stock	92½	92½	93½			
Ditto for Account	92½	92½	92½	92½		
Bank Stock	97½					

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 5.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money	92½
Account	92½
New Threes	93½
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	92½
Account	92½
New Threes	93½
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	92½
Account	92½
New Threes	93½
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	92½
Account	92½
New Threes	93½
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	92½
Account	92½
New Threes	93½

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, par 2 prem.; Eastern Counties 56 ⅝; Great Northern, 94 ¼; Grand Trunks, 12 ¼; Great Western of Canada, 10½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105½; London and South Western, 85½; Midland Stock, 118-7½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 97; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 40½; Bank Stock, 220½; Caledonian, 93½; Great Western of Canada (new), 8½; Great Western, 69½; Mexican, 21; North British 63½. Consols steady at 92½. Shares quietly good at about last night's rates, excepting Eastern Counties, which are flatter on the result of the section against them prices are very nominal, and business extremely limited. French and Canadian securities firm.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Wednesday Evening.

English funds show continued dullness, and the transactions are wholly unimportant with the passing of the 4th of the month. Demand for discount has been less active; about £42,000 in gold was taken to the Bank to-day. The letters of allotment for the new Russian Loan were to be sent out this afternoon, but the particulars of the total subscribed have not yet transpired. The Railway market quiet, but firmer in character.

(*Daily News City Article.*

Wednesday Evening

The funds to-day, were quiet at yesterday's prices. Little business was done. The Share markets were firm, but there was a general absence of animation. Demand for money continues active. The rates for good bills in Lombard stock, are 4¼ to 4½ per cent. A large amount of business was done to-day at the Bank.

FUNDS AND SHARES—JULY 4.

Bank Stock, 220½ ½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105¾ ¼; Ambergs, 6; London and North Western, 102½; Caledonians, 93½ ¾; London and South Western, 85¼ 6; Eastern Counties, 56¼ ¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 44¼ 5; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77 8; Midland Stock, 119½ ½; Great Northern, 115½; North British, 60½; Great Northern, 119½; North British, 60½; Great Western, 70½; South Eastern, 83½ ½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 7¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 97¼; Great Southern and Western, 114½ 15½; York and North Midland, 84; Consols firm at 93¼, rather sellers. Shares have steadily improved, closing very firm at their highest point, and in good demand. Canadian shade firmer. French inactive.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, THURSDAY EVENING.—The Funds quoted same as yesterday. Amount of business going forward singularly limited. In Share markets equal inactivity prevails, but the middle of the summer vacation has given a slight stimulus to the prices of British Railway Stocks.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, THURSDAY, 3-30 P.M.—The Bourse has been very firm, in consequence of a rumour that the affairs of Sicily had been arranged. Rentes closed at 68.95, or 30 centimes higher than yesterday.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—WEDNESDAY.

The arrivals of foreign wheat and oats this week are considerable; of barley good, and very small of all English grain. The English wheat left over from Monday has been sold at fully that day's prices. The attendance was very small, and scarcely any business was transacted in foreign; its value must, consequently, be considered nominal. All descriptions of spring corn remain unaltered in value.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
English,	480	20	—	—	—	760 sks.
Scotch,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish,	—	—	—	—	—	7030 brls
Foreign,	24,940	2,060	30,150	—	—	630 sks.

KINGSFORD & LAY.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, WEDNESDAY.—At to-day's corn market there was a fair attendance of town dealers, but very few country millers, and the day proving very fine, a slow sale was experienced for wheat at a decline of 1d to 2d per cental. Flour was also difficult to quit, and fully 6d per sack and barrel lower. Oats and oatmeal without change in value, but the sale was slow. Beans, being in large supply, were obtainable at a decline of 6d per qr. Peas in good request at full prices, and barley unchanged. Indian corn met with a free sale, at a decline of 1 per qr.; a large quantity of American mixed changed hands at 30s and Ibralis at 30s 6d; Galatz may be quoted 31s, and white 34s per 480lbs.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, JULY 5.—Supplies of stock only moderate, owing to the heavy failures in the hide trade. Beasts sold slowly at barely Monday's prices. No change took place in the value of either sheep, lambs, calves, or pigs. Beef, 4s to 5s 6d; mutton, 4s to 5s 6d; veal, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; pork, 4s to 5s per 8lbs. Beasts, 962; foreign, 500; sheep and lambs, 6,700; foreign, 1,900; calves, 405; foreign, 300; pigs, 290.

CORN AVERAGES.—Wheat, 87,951 qrs. at 58s 5d; and barley, 978 qrs. at 32s 10d; oats, 2,916 qrs. at 25s 6d; rye, 80 qrs. at 41s 9d; beans, 2,854 qrs. at 47s 1d; peas, 143 qrs. at 41s 8d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 5.—Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET, JULY 5.—Large supply of all sorts of stock. Top beef in fair demand at last week's quotations, but all other sorts difficult to sell, and prices lower. Amongst the best cattle shown were over 120 beasts from Hamburg and Prussia. Sheep were cheaper, but lambs sold fully as high as last week. Top beasts, 80s. to 82s. per cwt.; middling, 65s. to 70s.; inferior mutton, 7d. to 8d. per lb.; lambs, 8d. per lb.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JULY 5.—Firsts, 105s; seconds, 103s; thirds, 95s; fourths, 92s; fifths, 75s; sixths, 64s; 2,50 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, JULY 5.—White wheat, 31s; barley, 19s; oats, 16s 2d.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY, JULY 5.

The supply of beasts larger than on this day week. There was a fair demand both for home consumption and export, at a shade under former quotations. The supply of sheep also larger, with a good demand at about former prices. The primest heifer and bullock sold at 70s per cwt., sinking off; second rate and course beasts, 56s to 63s per cwt., do. The best wedder mutton, 7½d per lb. in sink; inferior and ewes, 7d per lb. do.; veal, 7½d per lb. do. There was a good supply of lambs, which sold at rather better prices—say from 20s to 36s each.

CAVANAGH and BULL, *Salesmasters.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (Portland) [Dy]	-	Ten a m, July 5.
Constantinople	-	Six p m, July 6.
Spain and Portugal [S]	-	One p m, July 6.
America (New York), and Bahamas [Q]	-	Ten a m, July 7.
Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres [S]	-	One p m, July 8.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	-	Six p m, July 9.
America (New York) [Q]	-	Ten a m, July 10.
America (New York) [S]	-	One p m, July 10.
India (Bombay) [S]	-	One p m, July 11.
Constantinople	-	Six p m, July 11.
America (Portland) [Dy]	-	Ten a m, July 12.
Constantinople	-	Six p m, July 12.
America (Boston) [Q]	-	Ten a m, July 18.
West Indies and Pacific [S]	-	One p m, July 16.
Spain and Portugal [S]	-	One p m, July 16.
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	-	Six p m, July 17.
America (New York) [Li]	-	Six p m, July 17.
Constantinople	-	Six p m, July 18.
America (Portland) [Dy]	-	Ten a m, July 19.
Australia, New Zealand, China, Mauritius	-	-
India (Calcutta) [S]	-	One p m, July 19.
America (New York) [Q]	-	Ten a m, July 22.
West Coast of Africa [Li]	-	Six p m, July 23.
America (New York) [S]	-	One p m, July 24.
America (Boston) [Q]	-	Ten a m, July 24.
Australia, New Zealand, China, Mauritius	-	-
India (Calcutta), via Marseilles	-	Six p m, July 25.
America (Portland) [Dy]	-	Ten a m, July 26.
Spain and Portugal [S]	-	One p m, July 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	-	One p m, July 26.
Constantinople	-	Six p m, July 26.
America (Boston) and Bermuda [Q]	-	Ten a m, July 29.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packet on the 4th and 20th of each month.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
FRIDAY, JULY 6.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors: introduced by members. Natural History Museum; open for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors in the forenoon, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past 7.

THE THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Ingomar;" "Don Cæsar de Bazan;" "Wandering Minstrel."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.
The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, June 30th, amounted to 56,228 copies, making an average of 9,488 copies daily.

EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.
We are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season. And have also in our own, and Messrs. Nicoll's of London, make, every size and approved design ready for immediate use.
GEO. MACDONA & CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

KENNY AND OWENS,
AND
THE SIXTEEN SHILLING TROUSERS.
A very short time has sufficed to establish the character of our SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS, at 16s.,
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.
We can confidently recommend them as a GOOD ARTICLE, WELL CUT *and properly made, at a fair price.*
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54, DAME-STREET.

AS TROUSERS CUTTERS we have no equal. This is our great pride to boast of, we confine ourselves principally to this department, and the result is, that we make more Trousers than any other House in Dublin.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
PROFESSED TROUSERS MAKERS,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, JULY 6.

We are most happy to announce that Mr. Sidney Herbert has declared "that HER MAJESTY IS PREPARED TO AVAIL HERSELF OF THE SERVICES OF ANY "VOLUNTEER CORPS WHICH MAY BE FORMED IN "IRELAND." To us it appeared unaccountable that Irishmen should be encouraged to arm for the defence of the wealth and beauty of London, yet should not be permitted to enrol themselves in defence of all that is dear to men at home. It was an insult and an imputation on the loyalty of this country, that no man should be permitted to arm, through suspicion lest he would become a traitor. It was an unwise and hazardous experiment to trust the safety of this fine country to 45,000 militiamen, to be embodied "after invasion had taken place." It was reckless, and even ridiculous, to propose to arm the people when the enemy was at our gates, and not before. What discipline, what order, what union could be expected from men, summoned together by the tolling of Church bells, or hurriedly armed with a rifle few of them could know how to load, and then sent against an experienced enemy, who knew their antecedents well?

However, that is past. The Queen *will* avail herself of the services of her Irish Volunteers. That is a great fact. Shall she have cause to regret this concession to a people who never faltered when trusted?

The point now is to enrol as many corps as possible and as rapidly as may be. There is a mine of military enthusiasm yet unworked in Ireland. Let us show our English comrades that we, too, are endowed with that versatility which the Parisian press has suddenly discovered to be an English characteristic. If the English clerk, mechanic, solicitor, or barrister, can suddenly become a soldier; if they, taken from their desks or occupations, have been enabled within, one short year, to perform the manœuvres of armies, and to compete with the Swiss in marksmanship, let us see whether we cannot equal or surpass them. In every age and in every field the Irish soldier may have been equalled, but never excelled; and the best way to stop all thoughts of military service abroad is to provide it at home for those who should have one common object in the defence of their own land.

If any difficulty should be started with respect to her Majesty's power to *regulate* the force, the draught of a Bill is already prepared, which can be passed within ten days, if necessary. But we anticipate no difficulty. The same rules which govern the English Volunteers must have force in Ireland, for we are a portion of the same United Empire. The same spirit which called up 130,000 Riflemen in England will arm a proportionate number here. We ask no exemption which our English comrades do not possess. We live, happily, under the same Queen and the same Constitution, and, if summoned to the fight, we shall have a common cause. All means which promised to smooth away the angularities that separated us have been tried but this. That which should have been tried first is now to be adopted last. The profession of arms, in the national defence, belongs to no one party and to no one creed. All have a united interest in the honour and independence of their country. In the hour of danger every man's arm is valuable, and no soldier questions the politics of the comrade who covers him.

As may be seen from our advertising columns, the Volunteer Committee meets now every evening, from seven to ten o'clock, for the purpose of enrolling names, &c. The first corps to be enrolled is to be called the Royal Irish Volunteer Guards, and is expected to be the crack corps of Ireland. It will be commanded by noblemen, and officered by gentlemen of position. England and Scotland have their "Guards;" Ireland, as yet, has none.

The Government offices, banks, and large commercial establishments of Dublin can fill the ranks with recruits equal to the men of any Household troops. It is most desirable that this corps should be enrolled at once, so that their services may be regularly tendered and accepted, and a bill may be brought into Parliament to regulate any difficulty while the Session lasts. Delay of itself may create obstacles, and unless a corps is immediately formed, the new Volunteer movement may be delayed for a year. After the Guards are formed then other corps will be formed for the city and county of Dublin, and thus the movement will gradually spread through the entire country.

Those who cannot, from any cause, personally undertake drill and training may assist those who can by subscriptions, which are the sinews of war. The English ladies set a bright example to their Irish sisters, in the liberality and number of their contributions. Sir Edward Borough, and Armit and Company have undertaken the office of treasurers to the corps, and will receive subscriptions.

LORD PALMERSTON'S resolutions upon the question of privilege were unmistakeably weak. They consisted of truisms which no one would dispute. Had they been proposed in the House of Lords, they would be carried unanimously. That the Commons have the right of regulating the taxation of the country no man will be inclined to deny; that the Lords have the power of rejecting Taxation Bills, and that they have often exercised that right, is assented to by the second resolution. The third resolution appears, but only appears to be belligerent. The intricate entanglement of the language, and the contradictory nature of its clauses, prove that it is a compromise between opposing parties. Read loudly and rapidly it sounds belligerent, but, when analysed, it is found to have no reference whatever to the past, and merely to contemplate the future. Even then it only asserts that, in case hereafter the Lords should exercise *undue* interference with the principles on which taxation is raised, the Commons are able to maintain their rights. It will first rest with the Lords, and, in the last resort, with the people, to determine what constitutes *undue* interference. In the present instance the people, the larger portion of the House of Commons, and some of the Cabinet itself, all approve of the proceeding of the Lords, even before the enormous instalment required for the Chinese war proved their prescience.

Lord Palmerston's speech last night was deprecatory, and addressed only to the more violent section of his own supporters. He acknowledged the right of the House of Lords to reject Money Bills, but thought there was no precedent strictly applicable to the present case, as the Lords' interference rendered a revision of the whole financial scheme of the Government necessary, and extended further than a mere refusal to abolish the Paper-duty. Still, he believed that the Lords would not have interfered if the third reading of the Paper-duty Repeal Bill had been carried by a large majority. Neither could he suppose that the Lords intended to encroach upon the privileges of the House. The House of Commons, he thought, ought to be satisfied by a declaration of its constitutional rights and privileges, and it was most desirable, in the present state of foreign affairs, that Europe should see in England a perfect union between all branches of the Legislature.

These are wise and honourable sentiments, such as might be expected from a veteran statesman. It is not improbable that the statement of Sir J. Pakington, on Friday last, expressing the determination of the Conservatives to support the moderate portion of the Ministry on this question, enabled Lord Palmerston to slight the remonstrances of his angry colleagues.

THE late Sir Robert Peel imagined he had satisfied the demands of the Ultramontane Prelacy, as respects Maynooth, by a munificent, but not appreciated, expenditure of £100,000, and an increase of the annual subsidy. By that grant a splendid wing was constructed anew, and the entire College was put in thorough repair. The Royal Commission, of which the Earl of Harrowby was president, pointed out an arrangement by which the money necessary for repairs might properly be provided. There had been no end of demands for what were called *repairs*, as long as the State undertook to provide money for them. Crosses here, decorations there, alterations even in the newest part of the buildings, were all set down under the head of "repairs," and every proposal to grant money to execute them was like opening a sluice-gate. The Visitors who examined the College on the 20th of June last were—Joseph Dixon, Titular of Armagh; Paul Cullen, of Dublin; the Earl of Fingall, and Chief Baron Pigot. It could not be expected that these personages would hesitate to second a demand for money to be devoted to Roman Catholic purposes. In their report, which has just been issued, they modestly require a total re-construction of the building, at the expense of the State. They ask for an enlarged public hall, new window frames, even in the recently-constructed building. They require a new infirmary, and furniture for the new library; apparatus for lighting the College with gas. "The sleeping-rooms, even in the new building" are very far from what consideration for the health of the students requires. "The glass has all to be re-cemented, the plaster of the walls to be renewed. In a word, the Trustees and the Visitors press the Government to place upon the estimates for the ensuing year a sum adequate to meet all these varied wants.

Mr. Cardwell, in his reply to the memorial of the Prelates, directed their attention to the clauses of Lord Harrowby's report, in which a source of revenue for repairs was pointed out. To this the Prelates reply "that they cannot voluntarily relinquish "their claim to a vote of Parliament for annual repairs." There is the secret of the dilapidation of the premises. They have been allowed to sink into decay, in order to coerce Parliament to make an annual grant to save them from utter ruin. It was not for want of funds that Maynooth was neglected. In addition to other sources, the Trustees had the charges for pupils' fees. These fees, however, they preferred to expend on matters which, to say the least, were not absolutely necessary. "The grounds were cleared, levelled, and planted." This might have been deferred until the infirmary was cleansed, the rooms ventilated, or the walls rendered damp-proof. Money was spent upon the "decoration of the refectory, the prayer hall, the class rooms, the cloister, "and other public places." "A lynchgate was erected "at the cemetery, and grave crosses and mural "tablets were erected." The sums expended upon pictures, stucco work, grave crosses, and mural tablets ought to have been devoted to secure cleanliness and comfort, prior to any decoration. The trustees, no doubt, thought themselves wise in their generation for exhausting the funds upon non-essentials, and thus compelling the State to provide them with necessaries. But he would be a bold Minister, who, in the present state of the public finances, would propose that another £100,000 should be given to Maynooth. The Trustees must provide for cleanliness, ventilation, and decency for the living, before they devote their funds to crosses and tablets in honour of the dead, in the hope that the State would recoup the expenditure.

The *Times* on the Galway Packet Contract:—

The Galway Packet Contract stands in a very curious position. The plot of the story thickens day after day, and it is confessed that the solution must be left without prejudice to the omnipotence of Parliament. Probably most of our readers remember the earlier stages of the transaction. In the month of February, 1859, Lord Derby's Government entered into a contract with a company known as "Mr. Lever's Company," whereby it was agreed that, in consideration of an annual subsidy of £78,000, a line of mail packets should be maintained between Galway and the United States. Great, however, was the commotion when the contract transpired. Another Atlantic Company, which had been anxious to compete for the service, and which, moreover, had received assurance that the service would be open to competition, felt naturally wronged by the arrangement thus privately concluded. The people of Canada had reasonable ground of complaint in finding that their claims, notwithstanding an understood pledge to the contrary, were again disregarded, and that subsidised English lines were still directed to New York and Boston, to the prejudice of ports more desirable to the interests of the colony. Finally, the advocates of economy were justifiably dissatisfied, for it seemed tolerably clear that the service then largely recompensed from the public Treasury would have been undertaken and discharged without any recompense whatever beyond the profit accruing from the postage dues.

However, the thing was done. The bargain, according to precedent in such matters, was complete, for Lord Derby had only exercised the authority and discretion which he was conceived to possess, and whether the contract was judicious or otherwise, it was at any rate accepted. On the faith of this acceptance ships were purchased, money raised, and packets built, until at length, on Friday last—the very day when the subject was discussed in the House of Commons—Mr. Laing received a telegram with the information that the first steamer of the new line had actually gone to sea. Nevertheless there was a hitch to be got over still. Lord Derby had done what none of his predecessors had ever done in similar circumstances. He had introduced into the contract an express declaration that the subsidy was to be payable out of moneys voted by Parliament, and had brought this provision or reservation distinctly under the notice of the contractors. Parliament, therefore, was to have a voice in the matter; but could the question be considered as practically open when half a million of money had been subscribed and expended on the faith of the settlement? Four fine packets were bespoken at a cost of £100,000 each, and one of them, as we have said, had, actually sailed. To discuss the validity of a contract in such operation was like debating on the preamble of a railway bill a month after the line had been opened to traffic—and yet, if there was to be no discussion, what became of the approval reserved for Parliament? Things were in this predicament when the select committee appointed to inquire into the general question of such contracts made their first report; but this report contained no decisive opinion on the Galway affair. The committee, indeed, deemed it "unnecessary to discuss whether, under peculiar and exceptional circumstances, it may be expedient for the House of Commons to deviate from the ordinary practice of voting the moneys required to carry out contracts which the Executive Government have conclusively effected within the limits of their authority;" but, though they acknowledged that under the actual terms of the Galway Contract Parliament could withhold the funds, they were "not prepared to recommend this course."

These explanations will elucidate the questions with which Mr. Laing was plied on Friday last. As it happened, the very affair thus strangely suspended was the only one excluded from the matter before the House. Mr. Laing had asked for a vote of a million and upwards for the Packet Service, but this sum did not compromise any provision in respect of the Galway Contract. The consequence was that all the gentlemen politically or patriotically interested pressed for an explanation of the omission. It was in vain that Mr. Laing declared it meant nothing, but was merely a matter of account. The contract was not in operation when the Estimates were prepared, and therefore was not brought to book—that was all. As for the question itself, it would remain unprejudiced, or, perhaps, rather gain than otherwise by being independently proposed. This was all very fair, but was not enough. Was the Government going to suppress the contract as well as bring it forward? Would it be brought on as Government proposition, and sustained, as Mr. Butt put it, "by the full weight of Government influence?" To these home questions Mr. Laing had only to reply that another report of the select committee was on the eve of appearing; that until it appeared no "positive undertaking" could be given, but that as soon as it was in circulation Government would come to a decision on the case, and give the the House "a full and fair opportunity" for considering the whole subject.

Well, the second report has appeared, and the question is more complicated and rather less advanced than it was before. In the first report the committee had only been influenced in their estimate of the Galway Contract by the generally imprudent conditions under which it had been effected; but now comes something more. The committee inform the House that Mr. Lever, the original promoter of the Galway line, entered on the 2nd of June, 1858, into a formal agreement with Messrs. Irwin and Holmes, whereby he covenanted to pay them the sum of £10,000 if they could, by their efforts or influence, procure for his line a Government subsidy of £172,840 (an amount calculated by the Cunard precedent), or a proportionately smaller premium in case the subsidy should be less. To put this transaction beyond doubt, the actual deed was produced, and is printed in the evidence. What, then, do the committee say to this? Why, they say that, though they have no ground for supposing that Messrs. Irwin and Holmes did resort to any "corrupt means" in carrying out their part of the agreement, yet "the exertion of undue influence" could not, according to their inference, "have been excluded from Mr. Lever's view" when he made the bargain. As far, in fact, as Mr. Lever is concerned, they form a distinct opinion, and observe that, "if Mr. Lever, who entered into this agreement, were himself the contractor under the Galway Contract, your committee could not doubt that the House would withhold the moneys necessary for carrying it into effect." The case, however, cannot be thus simplified. Mr. Lever, we are told, still holds shares to the amount of about one-fourth of the whole stock, and is still a director of the company; but there is a considerable body of independent proprietary, and the board of directors is acquitted of all complicity in the transactions referred to. So, having thus stated the fresh facts of the case, the committee still refrain from a definite recommendation, and "deem it most advisable to leave the decision entirely to the judgment of the House, without suggesting any opinion of their own." We will not venture upon the wish the committee have avoided, but it seems pretty safe to anticipate that the session of 1860 will not come to a close without, at least, one more interesting debate.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Wednesday.

The discussion upon privilege and precedent will have become matter of history ere this reaches you, so that it is idle to speculate. The doings and sayings of every one are closely weighed and watched; that Sir James Graham received a command to dine with her Majesty, for the first time this session, as soon as it had transpired that his vote had turned the scale on the question of precedents; that Mr. Gladstone was absent from the Cabinet Council of Saturday, but attended on Monday; that Lord John Russell had an interview with her Majesty yesterday;—these straws upon the stream are looked upon as indications of the direction which the current is taking. The report that Mr. Gladstone had resigned was heard from every direction on Monday; his whole day yesterday betokened a mind ill at ease. We have been accustomed to his face, pale and faded, ever since his ransacking cares in connection with the Budget began; but he now wears a ghastly hue, with every feature worked up to the excitement pitch that betokens unusual distraction—you might almost say derangement. On Monday evening he seemed to be goaded by an order from Policeman A 209 to move on; quiet had evidently forsaken him; into the Commons and out of it; now running into the Lords just to say a word to Granville; then dropping back to exchange a glance with Milner Gibson; again, the sight of Lord John Russell, recovered from his timely attack, seemed to encourage him; then Lord Palmerston's announcement that the whole question would be opened up on Thursday to dispirit him. However, he still retains his position as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Unless the precedent question cuts short the session, we shall have an unusually late one this year. The slaughter of the Innocents will be something unprecedented. There are at present 102 bills which the Ministry, or Parliament, or the country has to dispose of before the last day of business. Supply is later before the House than the oldest members recollect, considering the early period at which the session began. In fact, the regular duties of the Government are now commencing. The Poor Law system of England depends on an act which is passed for a limited time; this act lapses this session. There is a diversity of opinion in England as to the expediency of a vast system of centralisation such as the Poor Law Board being continued, and any renewal of the act must lead to discussion. Yet this bill is only now read for the first time. The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act fails to the ground this session, and some new provision must be introduced; we only now hear of the first reading of the bill. These are some of the many points in which the country is in the mercy of a Cabinet of crotchets, who, to carry their own ideas, neglect the regular duties of their office. Of course, continuances bills, passed for a session, can get over these difficulties, but the House will not always put up with such shifts. However, Lord Palmerston has declared his intention to prolong the session to the utmost, in the hopes that some real business may be done now at the eleventh hour.

The toast of the Army and Navy is often given; in the short discussion of yesterday, we united the two services, by giving each a division. The motion made by Colonel Lindsay, which concerned the army, was—"That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the claims of seven Major-Generals to the pay of General Officers, who are now receiving only the half-pay of Brevet Majors, and who accepted substantive rank upon half-pay upon the terms and engagements contained in the Horse Guards' Memorandum of the 25th day of March, 1826, and General Order of the 75th day of April, 1826."

The House adopted the motion, by a majority of 14—the Ayes being 108; the Noes 94. The tellers on the motion were Colonel Lindsay and Colonel North. For the information of the military, I send the Irish division.

Twenty-four Irish members supported the claims of the Major-Generals; eight Irish members earned a black bean by opposing them. Of course, the Government was beaten. To expect else on any but a party question would, at this time, be absurd. The Government whips were the tellers of the minority. You need not wonder, then, that they soon after submitted to a count out.

The 94 who swelled the majority were The Hon. Col. Bernard, Dr. Boyd, Dr. Brady, Hon. Henry Cole, Hon. John Cole, Right Hon. Henry Corry, Mr. Damer, Mr. Peel Dawson, Colonel Dickson, Lord Dunkellin, Colonel Dunne, Hon. Edmond Fortescue, Mr. Gestry, (the new Belfast member), Mr. Gregory, Mr. Leslie, Mr. M'Evoy, Mr. John Francis Maguire, Captain Stackpoole, Colonel Taylor, Mr. Torrens, Hon. General Upton, Colonel Vandeleur, and Colonel White.

The eight supporters of the Government were, Mr. Bagwell, Mr. Beamish, Mr. Bellew, Mr. Butt, Viscount Castlerosse, the Attorney General, Mr. Henry Herbert, Viscount Hamilton, Lord Granville Leveson Gower, the Duke of Argyll, Sir G. C. Lewis, Lord John Russell, the Duke of Newcastle, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Sir Charles Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson

CORONER'S INQUEST.—A coroner's inquest was held in Galway, on Wednesday, on the body of a child named Joseph Purley, aged six years and three months. It appears that when the child was last seen alive he was amusing himself in stone-throwing near the Presentation Convent, where a group of girls were employed in drawing water and rinsing clothes. The child—entirely unnoticed by the girls—suddenly disappeared. A lady named Lindsay, sitting in a window on the opposite side of the street, was alone conscious that something was wrong, and went over to the girls to inquire what had become of him. They could not tell, and no trace was discovered of the child, by Mrs. Lindsay or its anxious parents, until nine o'clock in the evening, when the body was found drowned near the Presentation Convent. A verdict was returned to this effect by the coroner, who stated that he should call the attention of the Town Commissioners to the unprotected state of places where human life is always in danger and frequently lost.

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION.—At a meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. James Moncrief Arnott, F.R.S., President of the College, was elected as the representative of that institution in the Medical Council of Education and Registration, in the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Mr. Green to the president's chair, vice Sir Benjamin Brodie, resigned.

WHIG VAGARIES IN CHURCH PATRONAGE.—Those who hold the great doctrinal truths of Divine revelation will learn with deep concern that the Rev. Mr. Maurice,—the recognised champion of the system of theology which is known in the Church as Broad Church views, and among Dissenters, as Negative Theology,—has been appointed to the vacant living of Vere-street Chapel, Cavendish-square. The living is in the gift of the Hon. W. Cowper, as Chief Commissioner of Public Works. It is no secret that Mr. Cowper is a great admirer of the cold and cheerless system of German Rationalism, but we should have expected that he would have had more respect for the religious opinions of his countrymen than to have made so objectionable an appointment as this. Probably Mr. Maurice has done more injury to evangelical religion than any other man of his day; and now Mr. Cowper assists him to do much more.—"London Paper."

A grand archery fete was to commence to-day at Bath, and promises to be a very attractive gathering. Archers, both ladies and gentlemen, are expected to attend in large numbers from all parts of the country, to compete for numerous and valuable prizes.

THE MAILS, &C.—SOUTHAMPTON, JULY 4.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's screw steamer Pera, Captain T. Jamieson, sailed hence to-day for Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria. She takes out 50 first, and 30 sec. ad-class passengers, among whom are Dr. Donaldson, for Gibraltar; Captain and Mrs. Trydell, Sergeant Duncalf, for Ceylon; Captain and Mrs. and Miss M'Donald, for Madras; Captain and Mrs. Gully, Lieutenant Kinlock, for Calcutta; Lieutenant Leacock, Lieutenant Oliver, Quartermaster White, for Hongkong; Lady Maxwell, for Penang, &c. The Pera has a full cargo of general merchandise, and 1,110 boxes of specie and jewellery, value £285,133 15s., viz.:—For Ceylon—sovereigns, £485; jewellery and watches, £801 10s. For Calcutta—Bar silver, 31,955; jewellery, £342 10s. For Penang—Gold wire, £114. For Singapore—Gold coin, £80; dollars, £45,050; watches, £32. For Hongkong—Dollars and bar silver, £147,413 15s.; jewellery, £181. For Foochowfoo—Bar silver, £1,777; dollars, £1,000; watches, £60. For Shanghai—Bar silver and dollars, £53,577; watches, £265. The United States mail steamship Vanderbilt, Captain Lefevre, *en route* from Havre to New York, embarked mails and passengers from this port the afternoon. Among those who embarked here was Heenan the "Benicia Boy," accompanied by his trainer, Macdonald. It having become known that this now celebrated pugilist was to return to America by this conveyance, a great number of persons congregated in the dock to get a peep at the hero of his last adventure. Heenan's late antagonist, Tom Sayers, took farewell of him at the Waterloo Station, and it was a pleasant thing to see the two courageous fellows bidding each other good-bye as hearty friends, and, though both "unused to the melting mood," yet on the platform and in the railway carriage it was observed that they "wiped away a tear." It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that the parting occurred on a day memorable in the annals of the United States, the 4th of July being the anniversary of the declaration of independence. The Hamburg American Company's steamship Teutonia, Captain Taube, with mails and a large number of passengers, sailed hence tonight or Thursday morning for New York.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.—The 84th anniversary of the declaration of American independence was celebrated on Wednesday night by a dinner in the London Tavern. The company consisted mainly of the members of the American Association in London. General Campbell occupied the chair. One of the most conspicuous objects was a full-length portrait of her Majesty, from Buckingham Palace. Among the earlier toasts were "The President of the United States" and "The Queen," which were received with great enthusiasm. In proposing the latter, the chairman stated that an application had been made to the Queen to allow her portrait to be taken by an American artist, and that a reply had been received to the effect that, while her Majesty highly appreciated the sentiments which dictated the wish, she feared that the full occupation of her time would not admit her giving sittings for an original portrait, but would be happy to afford every facility for a copy being taken of any portrait that might be considered most eligible. The toast of the evening, "The Day we Celebrate," was proposed by the chairman in a brief speech. Mr. Dallas, in responding to it, said he could not but feel that all present were perfectly aware of the peculiar and universal respect with which the anniversary of American independence was treated by his fellow-countrymen in the United States. He abstained, however, and, mindful of the limits of a proper reserve, he would only add that the firmness with which they eulogised their noble institutions was as never ungeneious or exclusive, but would be as warmly manifested wherever and whenever similar excellence was exhibited. At the present moment, in a somewhat distant island, a spontaneous and popular insurrection against alleged oppression cruelly prolonged awakened widespread sympathy. He forebore a single comment upon the merits, but if there could be found among the champions of Sicilian rights and liberties a wise, disinterested, just and brave deliverer, they should hasten to connect the heroism of the present time with the heroism they were commemorating. The speech of his Excellency was followed by three cheers for Garibaldi. Mr. Layard responded to the toast of "National Independence, the pathway to individual liberty and happiness." He referred to the struggle now going on in Italy and expressed his belief that, if the principle of non-intervention were carried out the Italian people would soon be ranked among the free and independent nations of the world. Various other toasts appropriate to the occasion were proposed during the course of the evening, and very cordially responded to by the company. Mr. Higgs officiated as toastmaster, and the band of the City Rifles enlivened the proceedings by playing some of the most popular airs of the day.

The Surveyor-General of Customs and another superior customs officer are now in Southampton, to ascertain what changes in the custom-house staff at that port are necessary in consequence of the French treaty and the budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A grand archery fete was to commence yesterday at Bath, and promises to be a very attractive gathering. Archers, both ladies and gentlemen, are expected to attend in numbers from all parts of the country, to compete for numerous and valuable prizes.

THE CENSUS BILL.—On Friday Mr. Baines intends asking the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether, considering the advanced period of the session, and the general interest taken in the Census Bill for England, he will fix an early day for going into committee on that measure.

CRICKET.—ENGLAND V. SIXTEEN OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—This match was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday, at Lord's, in favour of Oxford, by fourteen runs. The players of England made an excellent stand, especially Grundy, Brampton, and John Lillywhite, the first of whom was presented with a new bat for his very fine play. The final score was as follows:—Oxford, first innings, 62; second innings, 229. England, first innings, 56; second innings, 221.

LIABILITY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.—The case, Jackson v. the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, heard in the *Halifax County Court* on Wednesday, involved points of considerable importance, both to the public and to railway companies. Plaintiff is a butcher at Sowerby, and sued for the value of a cow killed on the 18th January, by the five p.m. express from Manchester. The cow had, it appears, arrived by train, and, after being unloaded, was driven from the station at Sowerby Bridge, when it suddenly turned round, rushed back to the station, got through the goods warehouse upon the line, and dashed into the train near Sowerby Bridge. For the plaintiff it was urged that the defendants ought to have had their station so secure as to prevent the possibility of the cow getting upon the line, and also that knowing the cow was on the line, the defendants' servants were guilty of neglect in not delaying the train until they had been advised that the line was clear. It appeared that the train was proceeding very cautiously at the time. After arguments on both sides (Mr. Sutcliffe appearing for the plaintiff, and Mr. Ashworth, of Manchester, for the company), his honour delivered judgment. He held that the company were not bound to exercise the unreasonable precautions urged by the plaintiff's advocate, as it would be impossible to carry on the business of the company with closed doors so as to prevent the possibility of a mad cow getting upon the line, and that the company's servants had not been guilty of negligence. The plaintiff was accordingly nonsuited.

COLOURED PASSENGERS AND THE CUNARD SHIPS.—A correspondence has taken place between Mr. Commissioner Hill and the Rev. R. E. Chapman on one side, and Sir S. Cunard on the other, with respect to the exclusion of a party of coloured persons who had taken first-class passages on board the Europa, from the regular dining table. In October last, Mrs. Putnam, a lady of colour, had taken out tickets for herself and three others on board the steamer in question, at Boston, United States, but a few days before sailing she received the following note from the Cunard agents at Boston:—"For your information, we desire to inform you that a separate table will be provided for yourself and party on board the Europa, hence to Liverpool, where everything will be furnished you that first cabin passengers are entitled to the persons who applied for your tickets did not state the fact that the party were coloured, otherwise we should have informed you. Should this interfere with your expectations please apply at this office at once, and we will refund the passage money." Mrs. Putnam complained of this outrage, but was informed that "American ladies and gentleman would object to sit down by the side of coloured persons." It was necessary for her, however, to proceed by the Europa, and she thus states the treatment she received on board:—"When we had been on board two hours he of the servants told us he wished to speak with us, if we would follow him. We did so, and were shown into a very small room, and told by him that the captain wished us to take our meals there by ourselves. We told him that we should prefer going to the table, and that we should be rather uncomfortable, as the room was in the extreme stern part of the boat, and one of our party was an invalid, and had left home on that account. He said he had received his instructions from the captain, and there was no alternative. During the whole voyage we were not allowed a seat at the table. And during the last few days of our voyage we were obliged to sit in the ladies' cabin by ourselves, and servants bring us food as if we were criminals, when we had conducted ourselves with the strictest propriety." Mr. Commissioner Hill and Mr. Chapman observe in their letter to Sir S. Cunard on this subject:—"We are sure that it cannot be your will that your passengers, because they happen to be persons of colour, should meet with partial and unjust treatment on board your vessels. Great Britain recognises no distinction of rights because of colour, and the captains of her mail packets, you will be the first to agree, must not be permitted to cringe to the unhallowed prejudices of foreigners, and thus to make them the scenes of social oppression." Sir Samuel Cuntly replied:—"I do not see that any advantage would result from discussing the subject matter of those letters, therefore I must decline entering into any correspondence on the subject."

A BURNING WELL.—The burning well in Milo, Bureau county, Illinois, which has attracted much attention, is still pouring out its gas; and the prospect now is, that it will be made to answer both purposes of light and heat. The gas makes a blaze fifteen feet high, and can be seen very plainly escaping, when it is not burning, and can be heard six or eight rods.

MARRIAGE.

Graham and Butler—July 4, at Fermoy, Major J. H. Graham, 32nd Foot, to Sophia Mary Butler, widow of the late James Butler, Esq., of Castlecrine, county Clare.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

OXFORD, JULY 4.—The closing meeting of this association took place this afternoon in the Sheldonian Theatre; the president, Lord Wrottesley, in the chair. The secretary (Professor Walker) read the grants of money appropriated to scientific objects, by the general committee, at the Oxford meeting in June and July, 1860. The total amount being £1,395, including £500 for Kew Observatory, and £150 for committee on steamship performance. The noble chairman, in his farewell address, alluded to the success that had attended the meeting, and spoke in the highest terms of the University and city authorities, who had so kindly allowed the association the use of so many of their public buildings. Professor Phillips announced that the meeting of 1861 will take place at Manchester, and probably in the month of August, and that Wm. Fairbairn, Esq., C.E., F.R.S., of Manchester, had kindly consented to preside. The Dean of Christ Church proposed and Professor Rogers seconded a vote of thanks to the chairman, to which his lordship replied, and the meeting separated.

THE WIMBLEDON PRIZES.

The distribution of the prizes won at Wimbledon by the competitors at the National Rifle Association will take place at the Crystal Palace on Monday next, at 3 o'clock. To afford proper official *eclat* to the occasion, the successful candidates will receive their well-earned distinctions from the hands of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., the Minister for War, who will be supported by the members of the Council of the Association. The Handel Orchestra will be appropriately decorated for the occasion with flags and trophies and the names of the competing corps, and a raised dais erected in front, along which the winners will proceed in turn to receive the prizes won by them. Military bands will occupy the space round the great organ, the front rows of the orchestra being occupied by the members of the Rifle Association and their friends. On either side of the military bands seats will be reserved for the members of the rifle corps, and it is anticipated that the most imposing display will be presented on the great orchestra which has yet been seen. The ceremony of presentation will commence at 3 o'clock, and is expected to occupy about two hours. At its conclusion a series of athletic sports and exercises, in which the Volunteers will take part, will commence in the grounds, and be continued until dusk; thus enabling those who are unable to leave London at an early hour to take some part in the proceedings connected with this great national work. As no alteration will take place in the usual Monday admission—viz., 1s, a large attendance is anticipated. Reserved seats will be provided.

SUMMER ASSIZES.

COUNTY LOUTH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

Dundalk, Thursday Evening.

THE RIBBON CONSPIRACY.

The hearing of this case, whichahas excited considerable interest, was resumed at the sitting of the court, at half-past nine o'clock, when the prisoners, Thomas M'Elroy, Patrick Corrigan, Patrick Sandys, George Burns, and John M'Shane, were placed at the bar, and the trial proceeded with.

Wm. Reilly, Head constable of Police, examined by Mr. Kernan—I have been a member of the constabulary for 28 years; on the 26th May last I went to Adair's public-house, on George's-quay, in this town; the prisoners, Sandys, M'Shane, and Burns, and Kelly, the approver, were there; I was accompanied by Mr. Supple, the Sub-inspector, and a party of four or five police-constables; I was about to search Sandys, when Mr. Supple looked beneath the chair on which he was sitting, and picked up this piece of paper; it has writing upon it, and the following words:—"You are vexed—I have good reason—the moon seems dark—I hope it means good—hurrah for the Pope—we will go when we're called—may the navy of France rule over the deep and sink the British channon fleet;" we then arrested the parties; I subsequently arrested the prisoner Corrigan; on searching his premises I found secreted in the wall of the pigstye the pieces of paper which I now produce; previous to this search I searched Corrigan's person; whilst so doing I heard him claim a memorandum book, and those directed envelopes; I have known Kelly, the approver, for more than three months; I have lent him money; the first time I lent him any was about a week before the arrest; I had lent money to his wife before I had any conversation with him about this case; I came to lend him money on his having given me information respecting the society; I first lent him 2s., which he asked me for, saying he was in indigent circumstances; I afterwards lent him 1s., and on the day of the arrest I lent him 2s. 6d., which I borrowed for that purpose.

Cross-examined by Mr. Joy—I think as well of Kelly now as I ought; I lent his wife 3s. in the month of April last, when she came to inform me that she had lost £26 a few months before; after the arrest took place I sent her 8s. to take out of pawn her own and her husband's clothes; on the day of the arrest Kelly told me that he had been at Corrigan's house that morning; I have given money from time to time to persons who gave me information; I swear it was my own money, and that it has not been repaid me in any way; I have spent more money than I will ever recover; I have never received a penny of it from the Government or any other public source, or from my officers; Kelly has been a good deal in my company of late; I have read to him in the police barrack; I read for him a report of the proceedings at the investigation out of a newspaper, and he informed me that he had heard other reports of it read from the *Dundalk Democrat* and other papers; I volunteered to read it for him; on the day of the arrest he told me, before asking for the halt-crown, that the meeting was to take place at Adair's house; I made the arrests within an hour afterwards.

To the Court—I did not expect to be repaid any money by Kelly after he gave me information; I considered the man was giving me important information, and I would not have withheld from him anything he required; I believe it is usual in the constabulary for men to give their own money for information; I expended the money as my own, and have no hope even now of being repaid; the half-crown was not given to Kelly for the purpose of treating the prisoners; the papers which I found in the pigstye were secreted in the wall, at the end of a hole which contained a holdfast.

By a Juror—I had information whic h induced me to search the place, but nothing to direct my attention particularly to the holdfast; Kelly told me that Corrigan was in the habit of hiding papers in the wall of an old house without a roof, and that he himself had been sent by Corrigan for them.

By the Court—Kelly told me that on one occasion a man named Norton told him, by Corrigan's direction, to go to the wall of the old house for passwords.

By a Juror—I do not think Kelly could have thrown the paper which Mr. Supple picked up in Adair's house into the position in which it lay, but during the time I was absent calling Mr. Supple any person in the room might ha ve thrown it there.

By the Court—There was an interval sufficient to have enabled Sandys to have destroyed the paper if he chose.

Sub-constable Fitzgerald deposed to the arrest of Corrigan, and finding upon his person a pocket-book, containing two envelopes.

Sub-inspector Supple gave evidence similar to that of the head-constable. In reply to the learned judge, he stated that the paper found under the chair on which Sandys was sitting was folded in four, and was not in any way crushed up. One of the envelopes found on Corrigan was here put in evidence, with a view of connecting it with the handwriting of one of the papers found in the pigstye.

Constable M'Kee deposed that he found upon the prisoner M'Elroy an almanac, on some pages of which were written a number of passwords similar to those already proved.

This closed the case for the Crown.

The approver, Kelly, was recalled, for the purpose of being questioned by Mr. M'Meehan respecting variances between his evidence before the magistrates and that given on the trial. In reply to a question as to whether he had been to Corrigan's house the morning of the day on which the arrest took place, he said he was there before 7 in the morning, and went again about 12 o'clock

Mr. Joy, Q.C., then proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the prisoner Sandys. He animadverted in strong terms upon the existence of the Ribbon Society, which, in metaphors, he designated as the simoom of the desert, which withered everything upon which it breathed, and as the upas-tree, which poisoned everything it touched. It blighted the prospects and destroyed the security of those who were engaged in it, and it altogether interfered with the religious influences of the church to which its members belonged. Such a society could not be denounced too strongly, nor could the officers of the law be too energetic in adopting every legitimate means to put it down. But, just in proportion as it was a great moral evil, it became everyone engaged in prosecuting or adjudicating on a case of this kind to hold their hands and suspend their judgments before they came to fasten upon any individual the crime of being connected with such a society. He submitted that the evidence which had been given in this case was of a character that could not safely be relied on, and, that being so, the jury should find a verdict acquitting the prisoners.

Mr. M'Meehan then addressed the jury on behalf of the remaining prisoners He denounced the charge against his clients as a concoction arising from an intention of proving to the Executive that the people of Ireland were unworthy to be entrusted with arms.

The following witnesses were then called:—

Anne Adair, examined—My father keeps a public-house; I know the prisoners Sandys, Burns, and M'Shane; I saw them in our house with Kelly, on the day on which they were arrested; I was in the kitchen when they came, but I afterwards saw some of them going into the room, and some of them standing at the counter; Kelly called for both the treats; they were sitting when the treats came in; when the second treat was called for by Kelly, Sandys rose up and said he would drink no more cordial; Kelly insisted on his drinking more, and told me to put hot water in the cordial; when the police came they arrested them all, and put handcuffs upon them.

This witness was not cross-examined.

Mr. Laurence Cahill deposed that he kept a general shop, and retailed spirits; never opened his establishment on the Sabbath; the swearing of the approver that he was twice in the house on the Sabbath was altogether false.

Cross-examined—I do not live in the house in which my business is carried on; I live immediately adjoining; I either keep the key myself or my wife keeps it; I have not done any business on the Sabbath for the last eight or ten years.

Evidence as to character having been given,

Sir Thomas Staples, Q.C., replied on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, in charging the jury, said the case was one of considerable magnitude and importance. The indictment was very lengthy, but in substance it charged the prisoners with being members of an illegal association, popularly called the "Ribbon Society," and with having in their possession copies of Ribbon passwords. The question for the jury was simply whether the prisoners at the bar, or any of them, were members of such an illegal and treasonable confederation, and had, knowingly, in their possession copies of its illegal signs and passwords, without being able to account for them. He might say that the case mainly depended upon the evidence of the approver Kelly. The description which he gave of the Ribbon Association was such as to cause one's blood to run cold with horror. According to his statement, he was bound by the obligations of that Ribbon oath to aid, to the best of his ability, every invader of the country, every power hostile to England. For nine years, it would appear, he remained under that obligation, and that he should do all he could to injure his Protestant fellow-subjects, merely because they were Christians of a different denomination to his own. Further, he told them that he was bound to advance the objects of that society, and strictly keep its secrets. He felt himself bound, he states, as a member of it, to obey the mandate of every one of his superiors in the confederation, and that he were commanded by a "parish master," or "county delegate," to commit murder, that upon such mandate he was under strict obligation to perpetrate such a crime. They had heard and read a great deal of the secret societies of France, of Italy, and the secret tribunals of Germany, but if the approver in the present case spoke truly, the Ribbon Association of Ireland exceeded all. It was an association existing without any defined or apparent cause, for if they looked over the Continent of Europe, they would be unable to find any country where such true and national liberty existed as in the British Isles, or any country that could boast of such free institutions. The jury, however, in contemplating the frightful character of the Ribbon Association, should not be carried away by the eloquence of counsel, or by the members of the Rifle Association and their friends. On either side of the military bands seats will be reserved for the members of the rifle corps, and it is anticipated that the most imposing display will be presented on the great orchestra which has yet been seen. The ceremony of presentation will commence at 3 o'clock, and is expected to occupy about two hours. At its conclusion a series of athletic sports and exercises, in which the Volunteers will take part, will commence in the grounds, and be continued until dusk; thus enabling those who are unable to leave London at an early hour to take some part in the proceedings connected with this great national work. As no alteration will take place in the usual Monday admission—viz., 1s, a large attendance is anticipated. Reserved seats will be provided.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. A. Picton, who, in a speech of some length, pointed out the advantages of rifle corps in general, and, further, the desirability of having them supplemented by an engineering corps such as that which they were met to organise.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. C. Aspinall moved the second resolution—"That the engineering staffs of the corporation and dock board should form the nucleus of such a corps as that proposed, and that those bodies be memorialised to give their sanction; that a deputation wait upon the mayor to request him, as chief magistrate, to accept the honorary command." The speaker, in a pointed speech, urged the various suggestions embodied in the resolution, and hoped they would receive that attention from the meeting to which they were entitled.

Mr. H. C. Beloe seconded the resolution, expressing a hope that the public bodies would come forward with pecuniary assistance in aid of the proposed corps. The cause was one deserving not only the sympathy of the public bodies, but of the public generally.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

A deputation to wait on the mayor, consisting of Messrs. Picton, Kilpin, C. Aspinall, Beloe, Wilson and Sherlock, was then appointed. A resolution was also adopted on the motion of Mr. M'Bride, seconded by Mr. Sherlock, that it was desirable the proposed corps should be ultimately self-supporting, but in the meantime the public be appealed to in aid of the expenses necessary to the equipment of the artisans.

A committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the resolution. It comprised Messrs. Picton, Aspinall, Beloe, Sherlock, M'Bride, Newlands, Duncan, Kilpin, and Nichol, with power to add to their number. Mr. C. Ellison was appointed secretary, and Mr. Beloe consented to act as treasurer. Thanks were voted to General Burgoyne for the assistance he had rendered to the movement, and after the usual compliment to the chairman the meeting separated.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The distribution of the prizes won at Wimbledon by the competitors at the National Rifle Association will take place at the Crystal Palace on Monday next, at three o'clock. To afford proper official eclat to the occasion, the successful candidates will receive their well-earned distinctions from the hands of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., the Minister of War, who will be supported by the members of the Council of the Association.

The Handel Orchestra will be appropriately decorated for the occasion with flags and trophies and the names of the competing corps, and a raised dais erected in front, along which the winners will proceed in turn to receive the prizes won by them.

Military bands will occupy the space round the great organ, the front rows of the orchestra being occupied by the members of the Rifle Association and their friends.

On either side of the military bands, seats will be reserved for the members of the Rifle Corps, and it is anticipated that the most imposing military display will be presented on the great orchestra which has yet been seen.

The ceremony of presentation will commence at three o'clock, and is expected to occupy about two hours. At its conclusion a series of athletic sports and exercises, in which the Volunteers will take part, will commence in the grounds, and be continued until dusk; thus enabling those who are unable to leave London at an early hour to take some part in the proceedings connected with this great national work.

As no alteration will take place in the usual Monday admission—viz., one shilling—a large attendance is anticipated. Reserved seats will be provided.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the greatest meeting of brass instrument performers which has ever been assembled will be held at the Crystal Palace. In the north of England contests for prizes among the members of brass bands are frequent, but no one has ever been attempted on such an extended scale as that now contemplated.

For the prizes announced ninety-nine brass bands have entered the lists. They are from all parts of the country, but mostly from the great manufacturing districts. The members of these bands—nearly two thousand in number—will with their friends be conveyed to London by cheap special excursion trains on Monday next. All the great railway companies run these trains specially for the occasion.

The leaders of the bands assemble at Exeter Hall the same evening, and draw lots for the order in which they will play at the following two days' contest. Eight platforms will be erected in various parts of the Crystal Palace grounds, the judges for each platform stationing themselves in a tent in the immediate vicinity of the platforms.

At three o'clock on each day the whole of the bands will assemble on the great Handel Orchestra, which they will entirely fill, and perform unitedly "The Heavens are telling" and the "Hallelujah" choruses, Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," "Rule Britannia," and "God save the Queen."

The torrent of sound which will be emitted from the two thousand brass instruments thus brought together must be of the most extraordinary character, and it may safely be predicted that nothing equal to it has yet been heard.

After this united performance the trials will be continued until dusk on each day, the first being devoted to the selected bands. No band brought up for the contest will be allowed to play elsewhere than at the Crystal Palace.

The whole of the arrangements will be under the direction of Mr. Enderby Jackson, of Hull, whose long experience in arranging these contests is a guarantee that the entire details will be carried out in a satisfactory manner. The judges will be chosen from the leading military band masters in the country.

On Thursday the National Rose Show will be held at the Palace, and as all the principal growers—both amateur and professional—of this favourite flower are members of the society, a most extensive and pleasing display is anticipated.

FORMATION OF A SAPPERS AND MINERS CORPS FOR LIVERPOOL.

On Wednesday evening, a meeting was held in St. George's Hall (adjourned from the library owing to the large attendance), for the purpose of forming a volunteer sappers and miners corps in this town. Lieutenant-Colonel M'Iver was called to the chair. Amongst those present were Mr. H. C. Beloe, Mr. C. Aspinall, Mr. J. Newlands, borough engineer; Mr. Duncan, water engineer; Messrs. C. O. Ellison, M'Bride, Kilpin, J. A. Picton, Sherlock, &c.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he merely appeared there as one who took a general interest in the Volunteer movement, and providing the means of defence for our country in case of need. He called attention to the necessity of our public bodies doing their part for the defence of the port, without relying upon the support to be derived from the national fund. After urging this principle, which he trusted would be fully appreciated, he expressed a hope that the meeting would come forward and aid in carrying out the proposed movement for the organisation of an engineering corps, the details of which would be explained by succeeding speakers.

Mr. C. O. Ellison, the honorary secretary to the proposed corps, said the present movement was intended to remedy a defect experienced at the recent review, to get the working classes to take an interest in the movement, seeing that their sympathies had not yet been obtained to any great extent in its behalf. It was now proposed to form a force which would supply that want. Such a corps might be made the means of valuable information to working men by the means of lectures, models, drawings, &c., and other information, all tending "to make the man a better mechanic, the mechanic a better man." He read a correspondence between himself and General Burgoyne, Colonel M'Murdo, Mr. Horsfall, Mr. Ewart, and other gentlemen, who expressed themselves favourable to the proposed corps, and concluded by calling upon the meeting to come forward in support of the movement.

Mr. Kilpin moved a resolution to the effect that the meeting recognised the necessity of a local volunteer engineer corps, as an adjunct to the volunteer artillery and rifle corps of Liverpool, and pledged itself to use its best exertions towards that object. The speaker, in some practical remarks, pointed out the importance of such a corps, and that in the event of Liverpool being at any time threatened, the working men would be a valuable agency in its defence.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. A. Picton, who, in a speech of some length, pointed out the advantages of rifle corps in general, and, further, the desirability of having them supplemented by an engineering corps such as that which they were met to organise.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. C. Aspinall moved the second resolution—"That the engineering staffs of the corporation and dock board should form the nucleus of such a corps as that proposed, and that those bodies be memorialised to give their sanction; that a deputation wait upon the mayor to request him, as chief magistrate, to accept the honorary command." The speaker, in a pointed speech, urged the various suggestions embodied in the resolution, and hoped they would receive that attention from the meeting to which they were entitled.

Mr. H. C. Beloe seconded the resolution, expressing a hope that the public bodies would come forward with pecuniary assistance in aid of the proposed corps. The cause was one deserving not only the sympathy of the public bodies, but of the public generally.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

A deputation to wait on the mayor, consisting of Messrs. Picton, Kilpin, C. Aspinall, Beloe, Wilson and Sherlock, was then appointed. A resolution was also adopted on the motion of Mr. M'Bride, seconded by Mr. Sherlock, that it was desirable the proposed corps should be ultimately self-supporting, but in the meantime the public be appealed to in aid of the expenses necessary to the equipment of the artisans.

A committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the resolution. It comprised Messrs. Picton, Aspinall, Beloe, Sherlock, M'Bride, Newlands, Duncan, Kilpin, and Nichol, with power to add to their number. Mr. C. Ellison was appointed secretary, and Mr. Beloe consented to act as treasurer. Thanks were voted to General Burgoyne for the assistance he had rendered to the movement, and after the usual compliment to the chairman the meeting separated.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The distribution of the prizes won at Wimbledon by the competitors at the National Rifle Association will take place at the Crystal Palace on Monday next, at three o'clock. To afford proper official eclat to the occasion, the successful candidates will receive their well-earned distinctions from the hands of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., the Minister of War, who will be supported by the members of the Council of the Association.

The Handel Orchestra will be appropriately decorated for the occasion with flags and trophies and the names of the competing corps, and a raised dais erected in front, along which the winners will proceed in turn to receive the prizes won by them.

Military bands will occupy the space round the great organ, the front rows of the orchestra being occupied by the members of the Rifle Association and their friends.

On either side of the military bands, seats will be reserved for the members of the Rifle Corps, and it is anticipated that the most imposing military display will be presented on the great orchestra which has yet been seen.

The ceremony of presentation will commence at three o'clock, and is expected to occupy about two hours. At its conclusion a series of athletic sports and exercises, in which the Volunteers will take part, will commence in the grounds, and be continued until dusk; thus enabling those who are unable to leave London at an early hour to take some part in the proceedings connected with this great national work.

As no alteration will take place in the usual Monday admission—viz., one shilling—a large attendance is anticipated. Reserved seats will be provided.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the greatest meeting of brass instrument performers which has ever been assembled will be held at the Crystal Palace. In the north of England contests for prizes among the members of brass bands are frequent, but no one has ever been attempted on such an extended scale as that now contemplated.

For the prizes announced ninety-nine brass bands have entered the lists. They are from all parts of the country, but mostly from the great manufacturing districts. The members of these bands—nearly two thousand in number—will with their friends be conveyed to London by cheap special excursion trains on Monday next. All the great railway companies run these trains specially for the occasion.

The leaders of the bands assemble at Exeter Hall the same evening, and draw lots for the order in which they will play at the following two days' contest. Eight platforms will be erected in various parts of the Crystal Palace grounds, the judges for each platform stationing themselves in a tent in the immediate vicinity of the platforms.

At three o'clock on each day the whole of the bands will assemble on the great Handel Orchestra, which they will entirely fill, and perform unitedly "The Heavens are telling" and the "Hallelujah" choruses, Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," "Rule Britannia," and "God save the Queen."

The torrent of sound which will be emitted from the two thousand brass instruments thus brought together must be of the most extraordinary character, and it may safely be predicted that nothing equal to it has yet been heard.

After this united performance the trials will be continued until dusk on each day, the first being devoted to the selected bands. No band brought up for the contest will be allowed to play elsewhere than at the Crystal Palace.

The whole of the arrangements will be under the direction of Mr. Enderby Jackson, of Hull, whose long experience in arranging these contests is a guarantee that the entire details will be carried out in a satisfactory manner. The judges will be chosen from the leading military band masters in the country.

On Thursday the National Rose Show will be held at the Palace, and as all the principal growers—both amateur and professional—of this favourite flower are members of the society, a most extensive and pleasing display is anticipated.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT TRANMERE.

For the last few days considerable excitement has prevailed in Tranmere in consequence of a rumour, rather extensively circulated, that Mrs. Paterson, wife of Mr. David Paterson, assistant to Messrs. Constine and Dyson, druggists, Chester-road, nearly adjoining St. Paul's-road, died on Friday morning last, under suspicious circumstances. Many persons probably believed in the truth of the rumour from the fact of the body having been interred, as they considered, somewhat hurriedly on Sunday morning, two days having only elapsed from the time of the decease.

The rumours respecting the death having reached the ears of the police, Mr. Superintendent M'Dermott, of the county constabulary, thought it his duty to communicate with Mr. Churton, the coroner, and on Tuesday the latter gentleman, after making every inquiry into the matter, gave directions for the disinterment of the body and the holding of an inquest. The body was removed to the Raven and Crown public-house, Lower Bebington, where the investigation took place on Wednesday. Considerable interest was attached to the proceedings, and numerous and other residents of the district being in attendance.

The first witness called was Mrs. Williams, who stated that she had been engaged to attend the deceased during her confinement, which was expected to take place about the 15th of July. On Friday morning at half-past eight o'clock, having been sent for, she went to see the deceased. At the door she met Mr. Paterson, in an excited state, and he said, "Go up stairs, as my wife is in a fit." On going into the room, witness found Mrs. Paterson in bed, foaming at the mouth, quite insensible, and breathing very hard. Mr. Gorst, surgeon, bled her, but the deceased never rallied, death taking place at half-past nine or a quarter to ten o'clock. Deceased had told witness that she had been often troubled with violent sickness, but she never assigned any reason for it.

Mr. R. E. Gorst, surgeon, said he visited Mrs. Paterson for the first time at eight o'clock on Friday morning last, when he found her perfectly unconscious and convulsed. He bled her, and directed some enemas to be administered to her. He remained about a quarter of an hour, and on his return at ten o'clock she was dead. He then considered death to have resulted from apoplexy, and gave a certificate to that effect. That morning he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, assisted by Mr. Gibson, surgeon. The external appearances of the body presented an unusually rapid state of decomposition. There were no external marks of violence. Between the scalp and the pericranium there was an unusual quantity of blood, extending over the surface generally. At the back and front of the head there were some old adhesions, which were indicative of falls or bruises. Over the left temple, between the pericranium and the skull, there was a considerable quantity of infiltrated blood, indicating external injury. The scalp was not broken or injured in any way. The brain was generally healthy. On the brain, corresponding in position with the blood found over the left temple, there was a clot of about half an ounce of blood, and connected with this there was a larger clot of blood. He considered that death was the result of effusion of blood on the brain.—The Coroner: Do you consider the effusion of blood on the brain to be the result of natural causes or the result of violence?—Witness: There were not all the symptoms of apoplexy present. I think death was not the result of natural causes.—The Coroner: But have you any doubt about it?—Witness: No; it must have been the result of violence.—The Coroner: But still you say "think."—Witness: Well, I cannot reconcile all the symptoms with natural causes. A blow from a fall or from a blunt instrument would have caused the injury. Insensibility would not immediately ensue on the receipt of the injury, but very probably soon afterwards. The injury might have been sustained the day before the death. There were no appearances of labour, and therefore that had nothing whatever to do with the effusion of blood on the brain.—The Coroner: I suppose a person might receive a violent injury on the head without there being any external appearances of that injury?—Witness: Yes; and in this case the deceased had a great quantity of hair.

Alexander Craig Gibson, surgeon, Bebington, who assisted at the *post mortem* examination, gave evidence corroborating generally the statements made by Mr. Gorst. He said that the second clot of blood found on the brain was about 3 or 4 oz. He believed death was the result of effusion of blood on the brain, caused by external violence. The appearance showed that the injury was not caused by a fall.

The Coroner here intimated that the case had assumed such a serious aspect that it was proper the inquest should be adjourned for several days, in order to give time to Superintendent M'Dermott to obtain further evidence.

The inquiry was then adjourned till Tuesday next, and the Coroner directed Mr. Patterson, the husband of the deceased, to be taken in custody.

We believe Mr. Patterson's explanation of the affair is that on Friday morning his wife complained of a pain in her leg and shoulder; that he then went down stairs, and on returning in a few minutes he discovered her lying on the bed in convulsions, and in a state of insensibility.—*Liverpool Paper.*

CRICKET.

EAGLE v. TWENTY-TWO OF BELVEDERE, C.C.

This match was played on Saturday last, and ended in an easy victory for the Eagle, by 71 runs. The score was as follows:—

EAGLE, C.C.

J. A Norman, Esq., b Gartlan,	2
J Gilligan, Esq., b Gartlan,	20
S Williams, Esq., c Conroy, b Baganall,	0
B Lewis, Esq., l b w b Gartlan,	37

BELFAST LOUGH REGATTA.

FIRST DAY.

This regatta, which commenced on Wednesday at Cultra, and was continued yesterday, far more than realised the most sanguine anticipations of its promoters. For some weeks past it has been looked forward to with much interest by lovers of aquatic sports, not only in this country, but in many parts of England and Scotland. The committee desired to give it more of a national than of a merely local character. Very large prizes were offered for competition, and, besides their mere money value, the honour of winning them must have been highly esteemed to have brought together so many first-class vessels from various clubs throughout the Three Kingdoms. All yachts of Royal Yacht Clubs or of New York Yacht Club were welcomed to the contest, and the result was a display the equal of which has not been witnessed in the Lough for many years.

The weather yesterday was all that could be desired. The early morning was rather cloudy, and a few drops of rain fell, just as if to remind the pleasure-seekers how much their enjoyment depended on the state of affairs overhead; but, having accomplished this object, the threatening clouds rolled away, and the sun came forth in all his splendour. The Lough, in the vicinity of Cultra, presented a scene of the greatest animation. The waters were literally covered with crafts of all descriptions, from the small punt, rowed by a single adventurous boatman, to the stately schooner, with broad white sails, made whiter by the sunshine. The sea was none of the smoothest. Even old sailors admitted that it was decidedly rough in the early part of the day, and the steady breeze from W.N.W. made it difficult to get out from the County Down shore. As the hour advanced, the breeze abated considerably, and the boats in the later races were occasionally almost becalmed on their course. Her Majesty's revenue cutter Racer, Captain Dash, was the Commodore's flag-ship, and displayed, a very large quantity of bunting from stem and stern to the topmast. She was stationed directly opposite Cultra, at a distance of a mile to a mile and a-half from the shore, and it was close to her that the principal races were begun, and concluded. In close proximity to the Racer were several craft of very beautiful build and great sailing qualities. Foremost amongst them was the Mosquito, belonging to the Royal Northern Yacht Club, and which defeated the crack yacht of the Americans some time ago. There were also in the bay the Lalla Rookh (Lord Bangor), the Countess (David S. Ker, Esq, M P, Commodore), Noran (J L Beresford, Esq), Imogene (John Mulholland, Esq), Emerald (John Thomson, Esq), Coralie (William Sinclair, Esq), the Miranda steam-yacht (George Orr Wilson, Esq), and the several boats which were entered for the races. The steamers Wonder and Cardiff Castle brought down a large number of persons from Belfast, and remained in the vicinity of the regatta during the day. We also observed the steamer Guy Fawkes and several other vessels with private parties on board. The races were under the patronage of the Marquis of Donegall, Lord Dufferin, Lord Bangor, Sir John Arnott, M P; Richard Davison, Esq; R Batt, Esq; the Marquis of Downshire, Lord Bangor, Sir H M Cairns, M P; D S Ker, Esq, M P; and J Thomson, Esq. The Sailing Committee consisted of the following:—D S Ker, Esq, M P (Commodore); Sir John Arnott, M P (Vice-Commodore); Lord Bangor, Robert Batt, Esq; J L Beresford, Esq; Captain May, John Mulholland, Esq; John Thomson, Esq; Wm Houldsworth, Esq; Wm Sinclair, Esq; John Charley, Esq; Hon Rev David Crawford, Esq; David Fulton, Esq; Captain George Fitzsimons, Henry Harrison, Esq; Wm Lewis, Esq; and O B Graham, Esq. Amongst the other gentlemen who visited the flagship during the day were—Captain Harrison, Spencer Percival, Esq; the Very Rev the Dean of Down, the Rev Alfred Stanton, Esq; Wm J Young, Esq; Thomas Nottage, Esq; Richard Walker, Esq.

The scene on shore, if not quite so picturesque as the Lough, with its forest of masts and the snow-white canvas and gay bunting everywhere observable, was very animated. The Bounty-Down Railway brought down every half-hour large numbers of persons from Belfast, and during the day 6,000 were thus conveyed to and from Holywood, besides the crowds that found their way on cars and on foot. The hills above the pier at Cultra were crowded with spectators. Several large tents were erected for their refreshment, and several roulette tables and pop-gun establishments for their amusement when wearied of the races; and, in addition, there was a large force of the county police ready to provide with cheap accommodation for the night any one who might evince a quarrelsome disposition. Fortunately, the services of the latter functionaries were not required; and there was not, as far as we could ascertain, even the slightest disturbance. Nothing could have been more satisfactory than the conduct of the people.

First Race—A Purse of Forty Sovereigns. This race was open to all yachts of Royal Yacht Clubs or New York Yacht Club. Entrance, £2. Three yachts to start, or no race. There were seven entries, as follows:—

Name.	Tons.	Owner.	Club.
1 Bamba	24	W. J. Dogherty, Esq.	R.U.Y.C.
2 Vindex	25	G. F. Seettenham, Esq.	R.I.Y.C.
3 Surge	52	C. J. Cooper, Esq.	R.N.Y.C.
4 Vigilant	38	J. C. Atkins, Esq.	R.C.Y.C.
5 Secret	38	J. D. Keogh, Esq.	R.I.Y.C.
6 Storm	36	J. Graham, Esq.	R.I.Y.C.
7 L'Eclair	35	P. S. Lynch, Esq.	R.I.Y.C.

The course was about sixteen miles in length, and the yachts had to go twice round, making altogether a distance of over thirty-two miles. It commenced at the Racer, off Cultra, and was marked across the Lough to a flag-boat placed off Greig's house on the Carrickfergus side. Leaving this boat on the starboard hand, it passed the buoy on the Carrick bank on the port hand, and, further on, the flag-boat off Kilroot Point on the starboard hand. Again it crossed the Lough, and passing the buoy off Bangor Bay on the starboard hand, and the Scar-buoy on the port hand, kept on to the flag-ship Racer, winning between her and the shore.

All the yachts started except two, the Bamba and the Vivid. The start was effected in a line across the firing of a signal gun from the flag-ship, and was in all respects a capital one. The Vigilant, Secret, Storm, and L'Eclair went off on the port tack, but the Surge canted in the starboard tack, and gained a considerable advantage over her rivals by getting clear of all the yachts round the stern of the flag-ship. They passed the flag-boat off Mr. Greig's house in the following order:—

	H.	M.	S.
Surge	11	40	4
Secret and Storm	11	41	20
Vigil ant	11	43	17
L'Eclair	11	44	33

The course then became a running match to the flag-boat off Kilroot Point, and some first-rate seamanship was displayed in the manner in which the Surge and Vigilant set their large gaff topsails. Rapidly they all neared towards Bangor, and were for a time concealed by the angle of the land at Greypoint, but soon reappeared, the Surge still leading—followed, however, by the Secret, the Storm, and the Vigilant. In a few minutes it was observed that the Surge, from some cause which it was impossible to account for, was keeping considerably out of her course. The Secret and the Storm made the same movement, but the Vigilant, true to her name, avoided the error, and stood in a straight course along the land to the flag-boat. The following was the time in passing:—

	H.	M.	S.
Surge	1	17	59
Secret	1	26	45
Vigilant	1	31	4
Storm	1	32	46
L'Eclair	1	39	57

They proceeded a second time round the course, and came in at the close in this order:—

	H.	M.	S.
Surge	4	38	0
Secret	5	7	28
Vigilant	5	8	18
Storm	5	23	45
L'Eclair	5	31	50

The Surge was loudly cheered as she passed the Commodore's boat at the end of the race.

Second—A Schooner and Lugger Race—A Purse of Forty Sovereigns for all schooner or lugger yachts of Royal Yacht Clubs or New York Yacht Clubs—a time race. Any yacht having won in 1859 or 1860 to receive only half time, or to allow double. Entrance £2. Three yachts to start or no race. The course the same as for the first race, and the entries were—

Name.	Tons.	Owner.	Club.
1 Heroine	... 88	Robert Batt, Esq.	R.St.G.Y.C.
2 Amy	... 72	James Bennett, Esq.	R.I.Y.C.
3 Chance	... 76	D. Richardson, Esq.	R.N.Y.C.
4 Tana	... 88	E. S. May, Esq.	R.St.G.Y.C.
5 Leonora	... 116	D. P. Hoogstoel, Esq.	R.St.G.Y.C.

This was decidedly the most interesting race on the card. The Leonora did not start, having been laid up in dock in consequence of having lost the forefoot in Norway. Two of the schooners belong to Belfast, and certainly there was great reason to proud of them, for more attractive specimens of naval architecture it would be impossible to imagine. The start took place at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock. The whole four started on this port tack. A yacht, the Nora (Mr. Beresford) was moored a short distance ahead of the flag-ship, and through the narrow space it was deemed necessary to pass. The excitement rose to a great height as the yachts dashed towards it—the Amy to leeward, the Chance to windward, and the Tana in the centre. Everything was made ready on board the flag-ship to give way, if necessary, but by the exertions of those on board the yachts, the danger was avoided, and all got safe through. The Amy was the first to do so, but was closely followed by the Tana, and the others were not far distant. The Chance displayed wonderful sailing powers, and was soon close up to the foremost of the other competitors. Before passing the flag-ship at Mr. Greig's house, the Chance took the lead, followed by the Amy and the Heroine, the Tana bringing up the rear. The order was not changed throughout the course, for the vessels passed the flag-ship, the first time round, as follows:—

	H.	M.	S.
Chance	3	16	52
Amy	3	17	9
Heroine	3	27	14
Tana	3	29	5

Little need be said as to the second time round the course, beyond that the race lay almost entirely between the two foremost boats, and that it was contested with great skill and determination. They came in at the end thus:—

	H.	M.	S.
Chance	6	37	24
Amy	6	38	45

The Heroine and the Tana were not timed. The honorary secretary has calculated that the Amy as the winner by one second. The Chance is the larger of the two by four tons, and the time which she is required by the regulations to allow the Amy is ten seconds per ton, or forty seconds; but by the terms of the race, yachts which have won in 1859 or 1860 have to allow double time, and the Chance comes within that category. Adding the eighty seconds thus obtained to the time of the Amy, places her a second ahead of the Chance, and therefore the winner, excepting, of course, any questions as to the tonnage of either yacht.

Third Race—A Purse of Twenty-two Sovereigns. For all yachts of 15 tons and under. First yacht, £15; second, £5; third, £2—a time race. Entrance, 5s. Three yachts to start or no race; four yachts to start or no third prize to be given. The following were the entries:—

Name.	Tons.	Owner.	Club.
1 Bijou ...	14½	R. B. Kane, Esq.	R.I.Y.C.
2 Emmeline	8½	William Greer, Esq.	
3 Fly ...	10½	James Campbell, Esq.	
4 Dove ...	12	T. D. Keogh, Esq.	R.I.Y.C.
5 Ida ...	8½	J. A. Lyle, Esq.	R.St.G.Y.C.
6 Isa ...	15	J. W. Osborne, Esq.	

The course was the same as in the previous race, but only once round. All the yachts started at five minutes past one o'clock. The Emmeline stood on the port tack, and all the others on the starboard tack. The prizes were well contended for, and the order in which the yachts came in was—

	H.	M.	S.
Dove	5	15	38
Bijou	5	18	25
Fly	5	23	45
Isa	5	31	50
Emmeline	5	35	17
Ida	5	39	38

The Dove, Bijou, and Fly were declared to have won the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prizes, respectively. The *Fly* stood a good chance of winning but for an accident to her halyard, which happened off Kilroot Point.

4th Race—A purse of 15 sovs., for all yachts of 8 tons and under. 1st yacht, £10; 2nd yacht, £3; 3rd yacht, £2. Entrance, 7s. 6d.

There were eight nominations for this race:—

Name.	Tons.	Owner.	Club.
1 Lada ...	7½	A. Finlay, Esq.	R.N.Y.C.
2 Invincible	7½	D. Fulton, Esq.	
3 Arrow ...	8	W. Davidson, Esq.	
4 Venture ...	8	H. C. Brown, Esq.	
5 Seagull ...	4	H. Connely, Esq.	
6 Jenny ...	6	W. Thompson, Esq.	
7 Pet ...	6½	R. Ferguson, Esq.	C.M.Y.C.
8 Lightning	8	J. Charley, Esq.	R.N.Y.C.

The Vulture and Seagull did not start, but all the others were ready, and went off capitally, precisely at five minutes past two p.m. The course was round the red buoy on Holywood bank, the flag-boat of Mr. Greig's on Carrickshore, and the flag-ship off Cultra, keeping all on the starboard hand; twice round—to win between the flag-ship and Cultra. The race was a very exciting one, and was chiefly between the Invincible and the Pet. The Invincible, it may be remarked, was built and sailed by the Messrs. Fulton, and this circumstance, no doubt, contributed something to the enthusiasm, when they came in the winners by five and a half minutes, after allowing for difference of tonnage. The time was as follows:—

	H.	M.	S.
Invincible	4	42	54
Pet	4	49	0
Arrow	5	46	41
Lightning	5	50	0
Jenny	5	53	18
Lada	...	Not timed.	

It will be seen that the Belfast yacht, the Invincible, defeated both the yachts which had been brought over here from the Clyde.

Fifth Race—A Purse of Eight Sovereigns. For all sailing boats not exceeding 21 feet keel. First boat, £5; second boat, £2; third boat, £1. A time race—one minute per foot. There were five entries.

Name.	Feet	Owner.
1 Gem ...	14	Henry Cinnamond
2 Spaniel ...	18	A. O'Connell & Small.
3 Vulcan ...	21	H. Gilfillan.
4 Squirrel ...	18	Hugh Nobla.
5 Mayflower ...	21	Jas. Ellis.

The Gem and Margaret did not start, so that no third prize was given. After a sharp contest the Squirrel won the first, and the Spaniel the second prize.

Sixth Race—A Rowing Match for Eight sovs. For yawls or skiffs not exceeding twenty-two feet keel. 1st boat, £5; 2nd boat, £2; 3rd boat, £1. The entries were:—

Name.	Feet.	Owner.
Telegraph	22	D. Milford.
Fantome	20	R. Laird.
Mystery	22	A. Lovett.
Blue Jacket	22	Hugh Richardson.
Highland Laddie ...	22	Patrick Lawson.

This race was run quite close to the shore, and the struggle was witnessed with extreme interest by those who saw it. All the boats started well together, but, in consequence of fouling, it was decided that the race should be pulled over again. Only three boats, the Fantome, the Blue Jacket, and the Highland Laddie started on the second time, and they came in the following order:—

Highland Laddie	...	...	1
Blue Jacket	...	...	2
Fantome	...	...	3

The pig race for a purse of 30s sovs. for four oared gigs, to be pulled and steered by gentlemen, did not come off owing to the roughness of the sea.

Seventh Race—A Punt Race for Three Sovereigns. 1st boat, £1 15s.; second boat, 15s.; third boat, 10s. There were seven nominations.

Name.	Owner.
Ocean Crest	Hugh Murray, Glasgow.
Harriet	Hugh Magee.
Pet	John Hunter, Glasgow.
Nabocklish	T. Cassidy.
Jane	J. Heron.
Lightning	James Magee.
Bad Value	Hugh Brown.
Invincible	Wm. Tilly.

After a spirited struggle the Ocean Crest came in first, the Harriett second, and the Pet third.

The next race was one got up by the Commodore for two boats with four boys in each, and the prizes were awarded as under:—

Jupiter	Milford	1st.	
Alma	Lovett	2nd.	

This concluded the sports of the day. Too much praise cannot be given to the committee, and their active and energetic secretary, John Charley, Esq., for the manner in which all the arrangements for the regatta were carried out. Captain Dash, the Commander of the Racer, was most obliging and attentive to all who had occasion to visit his vessel on business during the day; and his example was followed by each of the crew, from the gunner, Joseph M'Cullen, to the smallest lad on board.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

The board held their usual weekly meeting on yesterday—

J. O. Bonsall, Esq., in the chair.

The other members present were:—Cornelius Shannon, George G. Place, J.P.; John Byrne, Thos. F. Caldfack, J.P.; Andrew Rogers, Captain Wall, John Draper, H. Kingsmill, Thomas Franklin, Wm. F. Drought, Simon Ledwidge, John Keogh, John Prescott, Doctor Wall, J. Ousely Bonsall, Thomas W. Falkner, Edmond Lalor, Patrick Whelan, W. B. Fottrell, Thomas Dockrell, S. Warren, James Plunket, George Austin, Dr. Owens, C. Davis, J.P.; and Francis Dowling.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining on previous Saturday, 2,158; admitted during the week, 147; born, 2; discharged, 131; died, 1, remaining on Saturday last, 1,177. Of these 947 were sick and infirm, 297 healthy adults, 536 healthy children, and 401 aged and healthy. Number on the outdoor relief list, 275.

BAGGOT-STREET AUXILIARY.

Mr. Place said on the last day Mr. Carew O'Dwyer had given notice that he would move that the letter of the Commissioners—already published—approving of the solution adopted by the board regarding Baggot-street auxiliary, be taken into consideration that day. He had since written requesting that as he could not attend that day the matter should be postponed, and out of courtesy to him he thought they ought not proceed with it at present.

Mr. Byrne objected to the proposed postponement, as the subject to be considered was not a resolution of Mr. O'Dwyers, but a letter from the Commissioners.

After some conversation, on a division, a motion that the consideration of the subject of the Commissioners' letter be postponed for a fortnight, was carried by a majority of 10 to 8.

Mr. Rogers mentioned that on the previous day a man applied for admission to the workhouse, having with him five children and a greyhound. He had a game certificate in his pocket. He was admitted, as was also the greyhound. (Laughter.)

THE MILK CONTRACT.

Mr. Place said there were great complaints in the house for some time past of the quality of the milk supplied. A sum of £1 9s. 11d. was levied in fines on one milk contractor during the past week, 15s. 0½d. on another, 7s. 5d. on another, 11s. 5d. on another, and 18s. 8d. on another. There could be little or no excuse for sending in inferior or bad milk in the present season of the year, and something ought to be done to prevent a continuance of such a system.

It was resolved to caution the contractors.

THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAINCY.

The following letter was read from the Commissioners:—

"Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, 4th July, 1860.

"Sir,—The Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have received a report from their Inspector, Mr. Otway, from which it appears that Divine service was not performed at the workhouse of the South Dublin Union, for the Roman Catholic inmates, on Sunday last, or on the previous Friday—the Festival of St. Peter and St. Paul. It appears by Mr. Otway's report, and by the entries in the chaplain's book, that the Rev. Mr. Harris, the gentleman who acted as assistant to the late chaplain, has continued to act as assistant chaplain, and has performed Divine service and attended to the other duties, with the exception of not having performed Mass at the workhouse on the two days above named, on which days, however, he celebrated Mass at the Tenter House Auxiliary, and Kilmainham Sheds Auxiliary.

"It thus appears that the clergyman who has hitherto acted as assistant Roman Catholic chaplain, and with whose continuance in office the Commissioners have in no way interfered, continues to perform the duties of the chaplaincy, and the Commissioners re commend that he should be requested to perform Divine service, at the main workhouse, where almost all the entire number of inmates are assembled, and where there is a building specially appropriated to Divine Service, in which Mass has always been celebrated since the opening of the workhouse, in preference to celebrating it in auxiliary buildings at a distance from the main workhouse, which contain only a small proportion of the inmates.—(By order of the Commissioners.)

"B. Banks, Chief Clerk."

A report was read from the Master, stating that some commotion was caused among the inmates on Friday (Feast of SS. Peter and Paul), owing to Mass not having been celebrated in the house, but that it was soon quieted, save as to five females, in reference to whom the assistance of the police had to be called in.

Mr. Franklin said Divine service ought to be performed in the workhouse, and great blame rested on those who were the means of its having been stopped.

Mr. Place—The Commissioners are to blame for that.

Mr. Franklin said he differed from Mr. Place. It was Dr. Cullen who was to blame.

Mr. Place—If that question comes to be argued I will show the contrary.

Mr. Austin moved that a copy of the Master's report be forwarded to the Commissioners.—Agreed to.

After disposing of some general routine business, the board adjourned.

LITERATURE.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—It would be a great advantage if maps accompanied descriptions of campaigns, especially when they are not vivid and striking enough to present a picture to the mind's eye. We find this particularly to be the case with regard to the lengthy epitome of the Russian Campaign of 1812, given in the first essay this month. However, to give the writer his due, he describes uninteresting trifles with marvellous accuracy, and gives vent to undeniable truisms in a manner worthy of Sir Archibald Alison, whom he professes to admire (query—did imitate?) in his fiery descriptions, keen criticism, and impartial narratives. By far the best article in this month's number is Captain Speke's description of his adventures in Somali Land. The captain passes through all kinds of wondrous dan be unfair towards the writer, as nothing but the whole could give a proper idea of it. A dreamy, philosophical essay on poetry follows, in which the advantages of the telegraph are doubted, and war called a "fierce John Baptist." It is, however, eloquently written in a flowing style, and is worth reading, if readers have patience. The criticism on Owen Meredith is very fair, and renders him not only justice but praise. An article on "Judicial Puzzles," containing an explanatory account of the "Campden Wonder," is followed by a favourable criticism of the pictures in the Royal Academy. "Norman Sinclair" is continued through three chapters of the "Literary Suburb of the Eighteenth Century." The article entitled a "Plea for truth in Advertisement" is not only humorous, but well worthy of attention.—*Globe.*

DUBLIN AND MEATH RAILWAY—DIRECT ROUTE TO DUBLIN.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

House of Commons, Wednesday.

The Select Committee, consisting of Mr. Adair, Chairman; Lord Pevensey, Mr. Glyn, Mr. Dent, and Mr. Bristowe, to whom the bill was referred for promoting a direct line from Black bull to Dublin, in substitution of the branch line to join the Midland Railway, sat again this day at 12 o'clock.

Sir John Macneil was re-examined this morning, and said that the inhabitants of Londonderry were very anxious to secure a direct north-western route from Dublin to Londonderry. He was sure that the London Companies who were interested in the county of Londonderry would directly aid such a scheme. He knew one gentleman who would take shares to the extent of £50,000, if the direct line were granted. The assistance of contractors is constantly called in in Ireland to enable a line to be made: this is the case in the Meath line; but, though the contractors have taken shares in part payment, they have not on that account raised their estimate.

To Mr. Bristowe—He proposed to make the main trunk line by Clones or Monaghan, whichever should turn out cheaper; but the feeling in favour of it would drop if the direct line was refused. He had never known stronger feeling in railway matters in favour of any project than for the direct line into Dublin.

Mr. Alexander Mattia, locomotive superintendent on the South Western Railway, England, stated that he had examined the Dublin station as, designed by Sir John Macneill, and that it was of the same size as the Nine Elms station. This had been amply sufficient for the traffic from London to Southampton and Gosport. The station, as laid down by Sir John Macneil, was amply sufficient for the present goods traffic of the Meath. It would sufficiently accommodate the engines. It was important for a company who wished to develope their traffic to secure an independent line and station. The South Western Company worked a joint station at Portsmouth under a joint committee, and felt numerous disadvantages from it.

Cross-examined.—He had himself constructed the Nine Elms station; it cost about £30,000 for the buildings. Six engines would be quite enough to work the Meath line, on the supposition that four or five trains passed over it each way daily. He did not know an instance of a single line running into a city like Dublin at a gradient at 1 in 100. 300 feet of a platform was quite sufficient for the Nine Elms station, when it accommodated the entire traffic of the South Western Railway.

Re-examined—A single line, with works to enable a double line to be constructed, was the proper way in which to set about the undertaking.

To the Chairman—The station at Dublin would be amply sufficient to accommodate the entire line from Dublin to Londonderry, with the prospect of a Transatlantic trade coming into the latter port.

Mr. Frith, engineer in connection with the Ulster Railways, stated that the station at Dublin would be sufficient. It was larger than the station of the Belfast and County Down Railway at Belfast. The platform at the Dublin station would be larger than those at most of the Belfast stations.

Mr. W. Brassington (of the firm of Brassington and Gale) said that he had estimated 153 acres necessary for the extension at £16,570 18s. 4d. The entrance to Dublin was free from valuable property. The neighbourhood of this railway would be much improved if the direct line were granted. He considered that the improvement would be especially valuable in an agricultural point of view.

To Mr. Bristowe—He looked upon the independent station as most important to the line.

To the Chairman—It would be impossible to form a line from Dublin so free from house property as the present. The land which the station would occupy was not built upon, but laid out in pasture.

Mr. Smith (of the firm of Sheppard & Smith, solicitors to the Meath Company) had acted for some time as secretary to the company, and had been engaged in getting up the bill. The directors had aimed at expediting the works, and had met with great facilities from the landowners on the line. All the land from Navan to Kilmessan, with the exception of two and a half acres near Navan, on the direct line, was purchased, and in the hands of the contractor. Part of the Athboy branch was already made, and the contractors were brought to a stand-still at Kilmessan, owing to a difficulty about the land, which was now got over. Almost the entire land to Blackbull which remained to be purchased belonged to friendly owners. The Duke of Bedford, Lord Darnley, and Sir Benjamin Chapman, landowners along the line, each gave shares to the extent of £5,000. He was a large shareholder, and had induced other Englishmen to embark in the undertaking. He had the greatest possible want of confidence in the Midland Company. He knew large sums of money which would come into the company if the direct line were granted. He feared that the traffic would not be worked by the Midland Company, should the committee not grant the direct route. He knew many gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Virginia, including Lord Headford, anxious for an extension line from Kells. The prices which Messrs. Moore got, as contractors for the works, were within the Parliamentary estimate.

Cross-examined—Did not hear Mr. Moore state, in evidence before the House of Lords, that he had received a bonus of £20,000 to £25,000 for taking his payment in shares. The line was projected by the landed proprietors of Meath and Dublin. At first they refused to allow the Meath company to make use of their line at a nearer point than at Kilcock, on the ground that at any nearer distance the line would be a competing line. They finally acquiesced in a junction at Clonsilla, to prevent the Meath Company from securing a separate entry into Dublin. The Meath Company had raised their entire share capital subscribed for yet, and could not, therefore, put their compulsory powers in force. The shares already subscribed for were £180,000. The Messrs. Moore signed for £80,000, but are registered for £45,000. The Messrs. Moore were responsible for the £45,000, but he could not say that they were for the remaining £35,000. He himself was a registered shareholder for £5,000.

To the Chairman—There are 191 shareholders in the company; and 6,350 shares were issued out of 9,200, the entire number. Calls to the extent of £17 10s., in calls of £2 10s. each, had already been made. There were arrears to the amount of about £3,000 or £4,000 on the calls when the last one was made.

Cross-examination resumed—There was a distinct understanding that if the Messrs. Moore did not get the contract they should be released from their shares within one month. A commission of £1,000 was paid to a party for selling £5,000 worth of shares in the company. The person who took £5,500 received 5 per cent. in addition to his bonus, on paying up the full amount. It was decided, at the meeting of the company held in February last, that anyone being a shareholder who would take fresh shares should get an advantage upon them, so as to enable the works to be undertaken at once. The object was to secure ready money, and raise half the capital.

To Mr. Dent—He did not think that shares to any amount had been taken up under this arrangement subsequently to the meeting of February.

Cross-examination resumed—Mr. M'Cormick subscribed for £5,000, and an understanding existed at the time that he should not be responsible for them. The contract of Messrs. Moore was for the works, exclusive of iron and of land. The contract was entered into in October, 1858, for £145,000, but was not signed until April, 1859. It was impossible to legally conclude a contract in a short time, if the contractors were put to work in a short time, as did happen in the present case. Some of the land under contract was not paid for; difficulties in the way of conveyancing often existed. About £6,000 had been paid for land; about £45,000 had been paid to the contractors—75 per cent. in ready money; and the remainder was carried to the credit of their calls upon shares.

Re-examined—He believed that every acre of land which they had possession of was paid for, except Lord Darnley's land, and land belonging to the Corporation of Trim.

To the Chairman—The party to whom the £5,000 of shares were sold was a shareholder in the company. The circumstances of the company fully warranted the directors to raise their money in this way. The directors who adopted this course took legal advice before doing it.

Re-examination resumed—The works executed by Messrs. Moore were set against the £45,000 for which they were registered. It was the universal practice in contracts for railway works to estimate the contract by the risk the contractors were subjected to in not getting ready money. There was no concealment before Parliament in 1858 that Messrs. Moore obtained their contract on condition of taking part payment in shares. The House of Commons Committee went into the matter on the petition of the Dublin and Drogheda Company, but did not consider it affected the question of the bill.

The case of the promoters here closed.

Mr. O'Malley, Q.C., applied that the petitioners should be allowed to call their witnesses before they addressed the committee——

Mr. Bristowe (interrupting)—We had better, Mr. Chairman, have the room cleared for consultation before the case proceeds further.

The room having being cleared, the committee consulted.

On the re-admission of strangers,

The Chairman said that the committee had formed a very strong opinion on the case of the promoters, but, perhaps, counsel for the promoters might like to address them before they arrived at a definitive decision as to hearing evidence on the other side.

Mr. Burke asked whether it would be worth his while, if the committee had already formed their opinion?

The Chairman said that Mr. Burke might, perhaps, like to apply himself to some points in the evidence.

Mr. Barker said that he had known many railway companies which had entered into similar working arrangements with contractors as the present; and, until independence was obtained for the Meath Company, it could not be expected to acquire strength. The company had encountered difficulties, but so far had overcome them, and had already embarked £100,000 in the undertaking. They had thereby given a pledge that they would persevere, and as to the loss of the shareholders the committee could not control their determination. The London, Chatham, and Dover Company had struggled hard to secure independence, and the moment it was obtained were able to form their line. What interest had the Midland Company in getting up this this opposition? They could not dread the diminution of traffic, as far as their line from Clonsilla was concerned. Their only purpose could be to prevent a line growing up in their neighbourhood, which by independent alliances, would soon become a formidable competitor of the Northern traffic. The granting of the bill would be a public convenience; the refusal of it could only gratify a company which had already got possession of a great part of Ireland. It was an unusual circumstance that a line claiming an independent interest, not injuring vila property, but promoted by the gentry along which it passed, should be refused. He was not vain enough to imagine that any remarks of his could alter an opinion formed by the committee upon the evidence which they had heard; but he felt it his duty to declare that the company had determined to secure independence, and, if they were unsuccessful this session, would renew their application next year with better success.

The committee-room was again cleared, and on the re-admission of the public,

The Chairman said that the committee had come to the decision that the preamble of the bill for the direct line was not proved.

The committee thereupon adjourned.

THE IRISH POOR IN ENGLAND—SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

London, Wednesday.

The Select Committee on Irremovable Poor met aga in this day.

Present—Right Hon. Charles Villiers, Chairman; Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, Mr. Henry Herbert, Sir Edward Grogan, Mr. Tollemache, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Knight, and Mr. Barrow.

Dr. M'Gee, Chairman of the Belfast Board of Guardians, stated that upwards of 800 persons had, during the last six years, applied for relief at that union, who had been sent over from England and Scotland. Of the entire number only 124 cases were entitled to be charged to Belfast. Seventy-three of the cases were 60 years of age and upwards. Many cases of great hardship had come under his notice. Had known cases in which the insane, the blind, and the paralytic had been removed to Belfast, from ports in England and Scotland; also, women within a week of their confinement. These cases were in direct violation of the law.

Dr. M'Gee, in reply to the chairman of the committee, stated that the guardians of the Belfast Union considered it would be the most economical and equitable course to repeal the Laws of Settlement and Removal, and until such laws were repealed to give to an industrial residence of three years, even though not in the same parish, a right of irremovability. The families of soldiers on foreign service, or who had been killed in action, or invalided in the discharge of duties, should be irremovable, as also lunatics and persons labouring under contagious diseases. No removals should be made by consent with the paupers, and all applications for removals should be made in open court; the removal to be made at the expense of the district which the pauper left, and the removal order to be accompanied by a certificate to set forth the term of the pauper's residence in the district from which he was sent. In cases of desertion there should be an affidavit that the desertion was real, and not colourable.

Mr. M'Bride, Deputy Harbourmaster at Belfast, stated that the number of poor who arrived at Belfast, during the last three years, owing to the English Law of Settlement, was 432.

To Mr. Maguire—He knew many cases of poor persons being removed to Ireland who had spent the best part of their lives in England.

Mr. Maguire—You refer to persons who left Ireland in their young days, and who, having worked many years in England, have, in their old age, been shipped back to Ireland?

Witness—Yes; there are many such. Several persons, in consequence of the indignation which these cases have excited, had given him funds to relieve them. He had received a testimonial from a number of persons who unite to express their feelings on account of the interest which he had taken in examining into these cases. The list included noble lords and members of Parliament.

Sir Edward Grogan—You do not approve of the system of removing Irish poor?

Witness—No; not so long as they conduct themselves properly.

Mr. Knight—Would you not send an aged English pauper from Ireland to England?

Mr. M'Bride—Certainly, if he wished it. I have always left it to their choice to go or remain.

Sir Edward Grogan—Do not the majority of Irish poor who are removed from England to Belfast desire to make their way back to England again?

Mr. M'Bride—Yes, they do.

Mr. Maguire—Is this desire founded on the fact that they can get better wages in England, or because they have no friends in Ireland?

Mr. M'Bride—It is because they are perfect strangers in Ireland, though, perhaps, they were born in it. If there were equal laws for both countries, these inequalities could not exist.

Mr. James M'Farlane, Chairman of the North Dublin union, said that he had 17 years' experience of the union. The great majority of cases removed from England to Dublin came from Liverpool, and he became chargeable on the North Union, owing to their being landed on the north side of the quays. There were many complaints as to the class of poor sent over, and as to the state of the present law. The especial complaint was against persons being sent over who, through accident, had lost their right of settlement.

The Chairman—Do you wish to signify to the committee that there are many cases of illegal removal?

Mr. M'Farlane—Many such cases constantly present themselves. He might mention an ordinary case of illegality:—Early in the present year a woman was removed to the North Dublin Workhouse, who came over in a steamer from Liverpool. She came from Bolton, in Lancashire, and said that she was not aware that she had ever been in Ireland before, but had been told by her parents that she was born in Ireland. The magistrates in England asked her to sign a paper that she was born in Ireland; because she refused to do so, they sent her to prison for a month. At the end of this period she was taken from prison before the magistrates, and told by them that she would be sent back to prison if she did not sign the paper. She then signed it, but solely through the dread of being sent to prison.

The Chairman—Then she never admitted that she was born in Ireland until they threatened to send her to prison a second time?

Mr. M'Farlane—No.

Sir Edward Grogan—Is this upon the woman's deposition?

Mr. M'Farlane—Certainly; the woman was evidently respectable.

Mr. Maguire—Was the case brought before your Board of Guardians?

Mr. M'Farlande—We have given over taking steps, in consequence of the difficulties which lie in the way of legal proceedings.

The Chairman—What difficulties?

Mr. M'Farlane—There is no right of appeal against the most illegal removal from Scotland. Of the best evidence we never succeeded in English cases.

The Chairman—What are the legal proceedings?

Mr. M'Farlane—We lodge a sum of money—sometimes as much as £100, securing the costs, and employ professional men in England to take proceedings against the Board of Guardians who are over the poor persons.

The Chairman—Have you not a right of appeal to the Poor Law Commissioners in England, who would direct an appeal to be made against the removing parish?

Mr. M'Farlane—We have given up the idea of appealing to the English Commissioners.

The Chairman—How did you act in reference to the Bolton case?

Mr. M'Farlane—We tried to induce the Poor Law Commissioners to follow up the case.

Mr. Henry Herbert—Have you the correspondence with the Commissioners on the subject?

Mr. M'Farlane—The correspondence can be easily procured. Though the Commissioners in England have not formally stated that they would not take any steps, I am sure the application to them is useless.

Mr. Barrow—Have you not a right to appeal to quarter sessions against the English order of removal?

Mr. M'Farlane—Yes; but it is attended with great expense, and there are many technical points at every step on which we are likely to be overthrown.

The Chairman—Do you always inquire into the circumstances under which the poor are removed?

Mr. M'Farlane—We make every inquiry.